The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance,—and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1844. No. 2135.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAT, White, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. FRANCIS HEGARTY, Muswellbrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE STEAM PACKET *WILLIAM IV.*, Will leave the Commercial Wharf for the above district, on Wednesday next, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Commercial Wharf, March 16. 3839

STEAM TO PORT PHILLIP AND LAUNCESTON.

THE STEAMER *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will again leave Sydney for the above port on or about TUESDAY, 26TH MARCH. Due notice will be given of the exact day and hour of departure.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, March 11. 3629

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner *VANGUARD*, Captain Penfold, is now loading at the Queen's Wharf, for the above port, and will positively sail in the course of next week. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to Mr. M. JOSEPH, Commercial House, George-street.

7th March. 3459

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing first-class ship *MEDUSA*, 400 tons burthen, John Purdie, Commander, will proceed to the above ports, through Torres Straits, in the course of a few weeks. Having lofty 'tween decks and a roomy hold, and being an easy vessel under canvas, she offers every inducement for the conveyance of horses to India.

The terms are, that the ship will find water, fittings, and attendance, the forage to be supplied by the shippers, £5 per head to be paid here at the time of shipment, and £15 upon all horses landed.

The undersigned are willing to guarantee the payment of the proceeds of all horses consigned for sale to their correspondents at Madras or Calcutta.

This vessel has good accommodations for passengers, and application for freight or passage is requested to be made to Captain Purdie, on board, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Hunter-street, March 15. 3772

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE FINE BARQUE *BINTANG*, To sail in three weeks. For freight or passage apply to D. Wright, Esq., commander, or BETTS AND PANTON.

Sydney, March 8. 3339

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY; TO SAIL ON THE 28TH INSTANT.

THE FINE BARQUE *ADRASTUS*, A 1, 305 tons, Thomas Chaplin, commander; has room for two cabin and two steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board; to Harper, Blundell, and Co.; or to J. B. METCALFE.

March 16. 3821

TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW.
FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine-fast-sailing ship *SULTANA*, 374 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds, Alexander Lyell, commander. This vessel offers a most favourable opportunity to the shippers of tallow, as the greater portion of her wool is engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, March 1. 3097

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fast-sailing British-built barque *PENYARD PARK*, A 1, 377 tons register, James Weller, commander. Having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, she will meet with quick despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are first rate. For freight or passage apply to Captain Weller, on board, or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

Hunter-street, February 26. 2945

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE BRIG *GANNET*, 322 tons, Captain Nicol, has only room disengaged for 300 bales of Wool, and will sail early in April. For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, or to J. B. METCALFE

N.B. This vessel can take about ten tons Tallow, if ready for immediate shipment.

March 16. 3822

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class brig *WILLIAM STOVELD*, 187 tons register, Captain Davidson, has a great part of her dead weight on board, and will have early despatch. For freight apply on board, or to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

Captain Davidson has several anchors from eight to twelve cwt., with cables, which he will exchange for oil, tallow, or other produce. 2843

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. F. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 19th day of March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of Joseph Long Innes, Esq., and Edye Manning, Esq., resigned.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

Sydney, February 20. 2644

SUPPLY OF STORES FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Office, March 12.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until Wednesday, the 20th instant, at noon, for supplying the Ordnance Department with—
Stationery
Sole kip, and harness leather, and basils
Bedding, hammocks, and materials for clothing—

For one year certain from the 1st of April and further until the expiration of a previous notice of three calendar months, to be given by either party to the other, of an intention to discontinue the contract.

A detailed list of the articles may be seen, and the printed forms and conditions (on which the tenders must be made), can be obtained at the office of the Ordnance Storekeeper, and where samples or patterns may be seen.

W. MILLER, Dep. Com. Gen.

3676

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and kindness during his lifetime, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared: and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening news papers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the manners of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the most superb wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and to which he begs to call their attention.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, WILL BE PUBLISHED, (TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY), THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

IT is intended to make the *Shipping Gazette* a correct chronicle of the shipping and trade of Port Jackson. It will contain a list of the arrivals and departures of ships, with the names of the passengers; accounts of the imports and exports for the week; the quantity of tobacco and spirits in bond, corrected to the close of the Custom House on Saturday; reports of all coastal inwards and outwards; and a carefully corrected price current.

It will be published at three o'clock every Saturday afternoon, in order that it may be in time for the mail of that day.

Subscription, per quarter, one copy 10s., two copies 15s., three copies £1.

Advertisements connected with the shipping interests (but no others) will be inserted at the usual prices.

Subscribers' names will be received.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, 586, Lower George-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

REMOVAL

JOHN HILL, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since commencing in Pitt-street, and begs to inform his friends and the public that he has now taken those extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. H. Francis, King street, and trusts he will, with strict attention to business, merit that share of public patronage which he has hitherto done.

N.B.—Spring vans for the removal of furniture, and all funeral requisites constantly on hire. 3863

CATTLE AND SHEEP BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE RIVER TUMUT, NEAR GUNDAGAI.

THE undersigned will shortly have a Boiling Establishment in full operation at his station "Tarrabandra," junction of the Tumut and Murrumbidgee,—boilers to contain from 1500 to 2000 gallons being on the way for that purpose.

The charges will be the same as at Sydney, viz., 10s. per head for Cattle and 9d. for Sheep; or, at the option of parties, either young Cattle or Sheep will be taken in payment. The Tallow will be delivered on the spot, classed and packed for market. Casks will also be provided at cost price, timely notice being given.

Every convenience will be afforded, and any further information, by personal application to Mr. Newnham, the superintendent, on the station.

JOHN TOOTH.

Sydney, February 22. 2769

DAPTO AND ILLAWARRA SHEEP AND CATTLE STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has, at his Steam Mills, Dapto, formed an establishment (for which his premises afford great conveniences) for melting, by steam, sheep and cattle. The Dapto Mills are only one day's journey from Bong Bong, and the owners of the *Sophia Jane* have undertaken to convey the tallow to Sydney at ten shillings a ton.

A person who thoroughly understands the business, having served his time to it in England, has been engaged to manage the melting department.

The price will be, for melting a bullock, ten shillings—a sheep, ninepence: for which the tallow will be packed, and delivered on board the steamer. Parties must find their own casks, or pay the cost price of them.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Croft, Auctioneer, 579, George-street, Sydney (opposite the *Morning Herald* Office); Mr. J. J. Higgins, Berrima; or GEORGE BROWN, Dapto Mills.

P.S. The boilers are sufficiently large to melt one thousand sheep in a day. 3200

NEWTOWN SHEEP AND CATTLE BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE prices for boiling sheep and cattle are as under:—Sheep, 9d. per head; cattle, 10s., casks cost price, including all charges, carting to Sydney, &c. Apply to Mr. King, on the premises.

Sydney, February 13. 2247

SELLING OFF.
SINGLETON STORES.—LATE OGG'S.

THOMAS SKINNER, of Morpeth and Maitland Stores, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Singleton, and the Upper and Lower Districts of the Hunter, that he has taken the STORES at SINGLETON lately conducted by Mr. Ogg, and that, under the superintendence of that gentleman he During that time (having taken the stock under very advantageous circumstances) it is his intention to SELL OFF the STOCK, consisting of DRAPERY, GROCERY, IRONMONGERY, and, in fact, of a general assortment of STORE GOODS, at unprecedented LOW PRICES, for Cash. At the expiration of that time the remainder of the stock will be removed to his establishment at Morpeth.

February 29. 3266

GENERAL AGENCY
TO SETTLERS, TAVERN KEEPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. ADAM WILSON

BEGS to inform the public, that at the suggestion of numerous parties, he intends to act as AGENT for the clearing of Spirits, Wines, and Tobacco, from Bond, and forwarding the same *direct from the Bonded Stores to their destination*, so that those who may send their instructions to Mr. Wilson may be assured of having the articles *genuine*, as taken out of Bond.

The Terms on which the Agency will be conducted, are,—On receiving a remittance, Mr. Wilson will purchase the *first-rate* Spirits, &c., at the lowest possible price from the Importers; pass the Custom-house entries, and superintend the sending off of the Goods, at 22s. 6d. per cask or package, or if several casks or packages are forwarded from the same stores, at a proportionably lower rate each, according to the actual expense incurred by him.

Mr. Wilson will also obtain guaging orders' and get the Spirits *re-guaged* by the officers of Customs, previous to the payment of duties.

Mr. Wilson will receive Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Tallow, and other produce on Sale, and when in funds for the same, will forward such goods as may be required by those who entrust him with the disposal of their property, or pay the proceeds into any of the Banks, or, as may be advised.

Goods sent for immediate sale will be stored free of rent.

Tallow, Wool, and other produce stored and shipped, and the Bills of Lading made out, and forwarded to the consignees in England.

Wilson's Wharf, and Bonded Stores, Queen's Wharf, March 8, 1844. 3520

GEORGE STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE STREET.
TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgica and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed	10	0
Drawing teeth	2	6

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE!!!
THE STOCK OF THE INSOLVENT ESTATE
OF WILSON, COBER, AND HENDERSON, IS NOW SELLING OFF AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

THE Trustees of the said Estate being only able to allow the use of the Premises for a very short period, during which time

ALL MUST BE CLEARED OFF.

A few prices are enumerated below:—
Fine wide super Calicos, at 2½d. per yard
Unbleached Calicos, at 3½d. per ditto
Superior Print Dresses, at 3s. 6d, worth 6s.
Very superior plate Prints, at 5d. per yard
Whole Dunstable Bonnets, at 2s. each
Girls' and Maids' Bonnets equally cheap
Rutland and split Dunstable Bonnets, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, worth 10s.
Real Tuscan Bonnets, at 5s. each
Men's brown cotton Half-hose, at 4½d. per pair
Women's white cotton Hose, at 6d. per pair
Children's cotton Socks, from 2½d. ditto
,, Soled Grecian Boots, 4½d. ditto
White Kid Gloves, good quality, 9d. ditto
Men's black stuff Hats, 7s. 6d. to 10s, worth 21s.
Duck Trousers, at 1s per pair
Striped Cantoon and fancy Trousers, 5s. 6d.
Moleskin Trousers, from 4s. 3d.
A large assortment of Waistcoats of various descriptions, from 2s 6d. each
With every other article in general Drapery, Clothing, and Slops, equally cheap.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE, Nearly opposite the Post Office. 3836

CITY WINE AND SPIRIT MART,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
N GEORGE-STREET.

RICHARD BROWNLOW takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and of the colony that he has RE-OPENED his old-established Wine and Spirit Stores, with one of the best-selected stocks of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., &c., in the colony.

R. B. most respectfully solicits the public to call at his stores, when h atters himself they will bestow on him that patronage he once so liberally enjoyed. 328

WEST INDIA RUM V. COLONIAL.

THE City Depôt, Customs' Buildings is the only place in the town where genuine West India Rum is sold, at a very low price for cash—and cash only, in quantities from two gallons to a puncheon.

ALSO,
Prime Irish pork
" Negrohead tobacco
" Manila sugar
" Hysonskin tea
Brandy and Gin (in and out of bond), case Wine, Draught Wine, Porter, Ale, Rum, and Shrub; compressed Hay, Bran, Cheshire Cheese, Cocoa Nuts, Mutton Hams, Patent Ploughs, and a variety of articles too numerous for an advertisement.

HENRY FISHER,
16th February, 1844. Customs Buildings.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co. FISHER AND CO.

November 6. 6 86

DUNBAR'S ALE AND STOUT,
AT 9s. PER DOZEN,
AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S, CITY MART,
474, GEORGE STREET,

2500 DOZEN ALE and STOUT, just landed, in prime condition, and may be had in any quantity, at 9s. per dozen.

An allowance made to the trade. 3639

LIST OF PRICES, AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S CITY MART, 474, GEORGE-STREET.

SUGAR,
Prime ration sugar, at £17 per ton
Good dry grocer's ditto, £18 ditto
Best bright Mauritius and Taal sugar, £20 ditto
Fine white sugar for table or preserves, at £26 per ton; 3d. per lb. by the bag
Loaf sugar at 4½d. per lb.

TEAS.

	£	s.	d.
Hysonskin, best mark, at per chest	3	15	0
Ditto, second quality	2	15	0
Fine Hyson, at per box of 14lb.. for	1	10	0
Fine Congou, at per chest of 84lb..	4	4	0
Second quality ditto ditto..	2	15	0
Fine tea, at per box of 28lb.	1	1	0
Second quality ditto	0	15	0
Fine Hysonskin and Congou, at per single lb.	0	1	3
Second quality, ditto	0	1	0

WINE, ALE, AND STOUT.
Dunbar's ale and stout, at 9s. per single dozen
Hunt's Port wine at 15s. per dozen
Sherry wine at 15s. per dozen
Case gin of four gallons, at £3 10s. per case, out of bond
Negrohead tobacco at 2s. 9d. per lb.
Best colonial ditto (Walthall) at 1s. 9d. per lb.

RICE AND SUGAR.
Fine table rice at 1d. per lb.
Second quality ditto, at ½d. per lb.
Coffee, at 4½d. per lb.
Paints of all colours, at 30s. per cwt.
Turpentine at 4s. 3d. per gallon, and no charges for tins
Mustard, pickles, salmon, candles, soap, cigars, and every other article equally low, at the above establishment. 3888

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

THE Cargo of the American ship *Navigator*, Captain Graves, from New York, viz:—
Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, of fine quality
Hops, first sort, growth 1843
Dried Apples
Potashes
Goshen Butter, in kegs 15 lbs. each
Pine Apple Cheese
Vinegar, Oars, Chairs
Lemon Syrup, Palm Leaf Hats
Pails, Grindstones, Brass Clocks
Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Flour
Pipe Staves, Hams, Soap, Cider
Boards and Plank, planed, Block and Sheaves,
For Sale by S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
3740 Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hysonskin, congo, and fine teas.
RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street. 3723

PRIME ONION SEED.

ON SALE, at Garrick's, No. 2, King-street West, Onion Seed, warranted sound and good. 3876

BEEF TIERCES.

FOR SALE, a quantity of excellent Casks; samples may be seen by calling at the Kent Brewery. 3811

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5000 well-rooted orange layers from the well-known good stocks planted by Bayer and Norris, from one to three years old; a few deciduous trees, and about 200 healthy oak. The above may be inspected on application to J. BROWN,
1229 Cheshire Cheese, Parramatta Road.

FOR SALE, from seven hundred to one thousand very superior ORANGE TREES, well rooted, and worked on four-year-old stocks, the buds being from trees imported from Teneriffe. The trees are large, beautifully healthy, and will soon come into bearing. The undersigned can confidently recommend them to parties wishing to form an Orangery, as they are worked from the choicest kinds in the colony; and he would be glad to drive persons who are desirous of becoming purchasers to inspect the trees at his Nursery.

RICHARD HILL, Two doors north of the School of Arts.
March 13. 3731

BALMAIN.

FOR SALE, by private contract, eligible Building Allotments, with ample frontages to the Main Ferry Road, and within fifty yards of the Steam Ferry Wharf.

Allotments having deep water frontages to Darling Harbour, admirably adapted for Boat Builders and others.

The whole of the above will be offered upon the most liberal terms and moderate prices.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Davy, Balmain, or to HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY, Auctioneers, &c., Lower George-street. 3638

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe, that he is ready to purchase good English Barley, in any quantities, for cash.
JAMES WRIGHT.
2170 Australian Brewery.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby caution the public against purchasing any cattle, late the property of Mr. George Kable of Bathurst, an insolvent, and branded GK on the near shoulder, and GK on the near hip, the said George Kable having assigned to us, all his cattle at the stations on the Barwin River, the Lachlan River, and Mudgee River, by indenture of assignment, dated the 18th day of September, 1843.

THOMAS KITE
WILLIAM LEE.
Bathurst, March 4. 3445

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE
NEAR ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PHILLIP-STREET.

DISENGAGED,

Tutors	Coachmen
Butlers	General in-door servants
Mechanics,	Storekeepers
Governesses	Nursery Governesses
Cooks	Laundresses
Housemaids	General Servants

All persons are hereby cautioned against engaging JEMIMA ROSSITER.

The most punctual attention paid to applications, *post free*.
2899 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A HIGHLY Respectable Widow Lady, residing in Sydney, is desirous of receiving two or three little girls to board and educate, on reasonable terms.

Further particulars may be known on application by letter, post paid, addressed M.B., to lie in the Post Office till called for. 3881

WANTED, a Female Servant of good character, capable of undertaking the general work of a small family, where most of the washing is done out: must understand plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. Myles, Cumberland-place North. 3855

TO BREEDERS OF HORSE STOCK.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the Calcutta market, and who has been one voyage in a vessel with forty horses embarked, is desirous of proceeding there with a number of horses for sale on commission, and has no doubt of being able to realise good prices for such as are suitable for officers' chargers or artillery purposes; he will undertake to see them properly shipped and attended to during the voyage, as well as to see that they are not offered for sale previous to recovering their condition after the voyage; the highest reference can be given as to respectability, and further particulars may be known by letters, post-paid, to T.H.B., at the *Herald* Office. 3280

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, in December last, from Riverston, the Estate of his Excellency Sir Maurice O'Connell, near Windsor.

One iron grey Filly, three years old, branded on shoulder Rf.

One bay Filly, two years old, star on forehead, one hind fetlock white, unbranded.

One dark bay Filly, with black points, three years old, unbranded.

The above Fillies were given in charge to Mr. Colin Fletcher, who was then superintendent at the above estate, but is now at New England. They are supposed to be running at Rooty Hill, or Pitt-Town, or Richmond Common. If stolen ten pounds will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the horses and conviction of the offender; if strayed one pound each will be given to the party recovering them on application to Mr. Edward Coffey, or Mr. Richard Sheriff, Windsor.

Windsor, March 2. 3268

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—A Warrant having been granted for the apprehension of George Macdonald, alias George Fife Mills, the poet, formerly assigned servant to Mr. George Innes, of Bathurst, for horse stealing, the above reward will be paid to any person securing him in any of her Majesty's jails, on application to the undersigned.

HUGH HAMILTON, Lachlan River.
February 21. 3826

STRAYED, from Mr. Armstrong's premises, on Saturday night last, one white and red COW, branded on the rump Th conjoined; also, a white and red CALF, no brand; and a light brown poley COW, branded on the rump Th conjoined—the property of the ship *Urgent*. A liberal reward will be paid on the receipt of the above. Any person detaining the above cattle after this notice will be prosecuted. Apply to John Thompson, commander of the *Urgent*, or to Messrs. Betts and Panton, Agents. 3408

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Sunday evening, a roan coloured Horse, branded WG on the near side of the neck. Whoever will deliver the said horse at the residence of Mr. I. Moses, Bridge-street, or give information that will lead to his recovery, shall be rewarded for his trouble. 3371

BUSINESS PREMISES ON CHURCH HILL.

TO BE LET, part of those premises now in the occupation of J. S. Willis, Esq., consisting of three large rooms on the ground floor, and five rooms on the first floor. Part of the Store might be let along with the above if required. Enquire on the premises, or of R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 3763

HARRINGTON PARK TO LET, situated in the Cowpastures, containing one thousand acres, with a large house, offices, and garden. Apply, in Sydney, to W. J. Dowling, Esq., Bligh-street; at Camden, to W. H. Kingston, Esq.; or to Thomas Woore, Esq., J.P., Pomeroy, Goulburn: if by letter, post-paid. 3807

TO LET (in consequence of the present proprietor being about to return to England in a few months), that old established first-rate INN, now in full trade, commonly known as Martin's, at the Cross Roads, near Liverpool. For particulars apply to Mr. Titterton, Talbot Inn, Sydney, or to JENKIN COLES, Cross Roads.
3672

TO LET,
A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, known as Hutchinsonian Farm, Bringelly, consisting of seventeen hundred acres, well watered in the driest seasons, with an excellent family residence. For further particulars apply to J. R. Holden, York-street.
March 16. 3812

CRESWELL PARK ESTATE.

TO BE LET, (on lease, for such term as may be agreed upon,) the above Estate, containing 1690 acres, situate at Page's River, within two miles of the township of Murrurundi, upon which is erected a good weather-boarded cottage containing four rooms, with large store, stables, barn, stock-yards, huts, &c.; 500 acres of the above land is substantially fenced into five paddocks, and forty acres of which are in cultivation.

The above will be let at the low rental of £100 per annum, one half of which would be taken in wheat and maize. For further particulars and to treat for the rental, apply to the proprietor, Mr. John Single, Penrith, or Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 3730

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, DRAPERS, SLOP-SELLERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
One thousand pairs moleskin trousers
Two hundred pairs striped ditto ditto
One hundred pairs drab cloth trousers
Fifty dozen regatta shirts
Thirty dozen white shirts
One hundred men's pilot coats
Fifty boys' and youths' pilot coats
Fifty men's Witney great coats with capes
Thirty superior bearskin coats
One hundred blue cloth jackets
Fifty dozen single and double end braces
One hundred buff waistcoats
One hundred dark Valencia ditto
One hundred flannel jackets
Two hundred checked drill blouses
Two hundred and fifty men's superfine blue cloth caps
Fifty dozen Jim Crow hats
Five cases black beaver hats
Fifty dozen looking glasses
One case carpet bags
One case men's and women's leather slippers
Three trunks lasting shoes
Two trunks black lasting boots
Fifty sets dish covers
Two cases haberdashery, consisting of 6d. and 8d. double ribbon velvet, mixed and royal diamond pins, reel cotton, worsted balls, hooks and eyes, ribbon wire, stay laces, tailor's thimbles, India cotton, Victoria and Grecian boots, sewing silk, bundles of cotton cord.

ALSO,
Two cases pictures, in maple, gilt, and rosewood frames, consisting of—
Horse racing with grand stands
British Queen, steam ship
Mail coaches, landscapes, various
A variety of Scripture pieces
Shipping and sporting
With a variety of other descriptions of goods.
Terms at sale. 3830

1950 SHEEP, AND STATION ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

In the Estate of J. H. Potts. By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
50 Rams
606 Ewes
600 Lambs belonging to the above ewes ready for weaning
700 Ewes, not lambed

1950 head, more or less,
With the right of the valuable run, situated on the Lower Murrumbidgee, and known as Thomson's Station. The station has about twelve miles of river frontage, and is divided into three parts; the whole is capable of grazing from 12,000 to 15,000 sheep. On this station there is a good slab cottage, men's huts, implements, hurdles, and all other necessaries for a station, which will be sold with the sheep.

The remaining stores and slops to be taken at valuation. Terms at sale.

W. DAWES,
T. W. SMART,
J. HOLT, Trustees.
3622

REAL PROPERTY.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. OLDREY, ESQ.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.
Under the Act, 5th Victoria, cap. No. 17,

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on MONDAY next, the 25th day of March, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned town properties, viz.—

TOWN OF CUDGEE.
PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA, NEAR SYDNEY.
First—Allotment No. 6, of section No. 3.
Second—Allotment No. 5, of section No. 3.

TOWN OF BROULEE.
COUNTY VINCENT.
Third—Allotment No. 3, of section 6, commencing in "Sibella Terrace."

Full and further particulars of which will be made known at the sale.

JOHN LORD, Trustee.
Terms—Cash. 3898

2985 HEAD OF SUPERIOR CATTLE,
OF THE CELEBRATED U. R. BRAND.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HOSKING.
By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned cattle, of the well-known U. R. brand, now to be seen at Mount Pleasant, in the neighbourhood of Penrith.
215 Bullocks, in prime condition
100 Cows, in good condition, and broken in as milkers
60 Heifers
10 Bulls

385 Head.
The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME,
A mixed herd of 2600 Head, more or less, and now running on three stations, at the M'Intyre River, with stations and improvements given in.

The 385 head, now to be seen at Mount Pleasant, in the neighbourhood of Penrith, are a specimen of the mixed herd of 2600, and the superiority of the UR brand being too well known to require any further comment, the auctioneer particularly invites parties to inspect the cattle before the sale, where they are now running, near Penrith, as he feels convinced that intending purchasers will then be satisfied as to the superior breed of the herd.

Terms at sale.
A. B. SMITH, W. DAWES, T. W. SMART } Trustees.
3648

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Scott Hindmarsh. By order of the official assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at Eleven o'clock,
Lot 1.— 10 Rams
370 Ewes
120 Male Hoggets

500 Sheep, more or less, with all right of station belonging to the Estate.
Lot 2.— 5 Milkers on station
15 Head of Cattle running on Mr. D. M'Leod's station, on the Hume River.
20 Head, more or less.
Lot 3.— 250 Bushels Wheat in stack, more or less.
Lot 4.— 80 Hurdles
2 Ploughs and 1 harrow
1 Wheat mill and sieve
1 Double-barrelled gun
4 Muskets
1 Pair saddle-bags
Kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO,
With consent of the owner,
250 Sheep more or less, now in charge of the above named insolvent.

The above sheep are running at a station called the crossing place of the Port Phillip and Sydney Road, on the Knockandander Creek.

Terms at sale.
JOHN WALKER, Official Assignee.
3318

POSTPONED TO THIS DAY, MARCH 19.
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

Plated and silver mounted Salvers and Waiters, Corner Dishes, Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, (opposite the Market-place, THIS DAY, the 19th March, at eleven o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,
Silver Mounted and Plated Ware, consisting of—
Salvers and waiters
Corner dishes
Bread and cake baskets
Tea and coffee pots
Cruet frames
Sauce boats
Toddy and tea kettles
Liquor frames, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 3792

Hair Trunks, German Silver Ware, Tea, Wheat Mill, Ploughs and Harrows, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place, THIS DAY, the 19th March, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Thirty superior hair trunks
Sugar tongs, British plate
Soup and sauce ladles
Cheese scoops
Thirty boxes tea
One superior wheat mill (complete)
Iron ploughs and harrows
Eight cases anchovies
Three casks glassware, &c.
Terms—Cash. 3920

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Black and Coloured Ducapes and Satins, Persians, Silk Velvet, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th March, at eleven o'clock,
Black and coloured ducapes
Black armazine
Black satins
White and coloured satins
White and coloured figured satin
White and coloured Persians
Black silk velvet, &c.
Terms, cash. 3918

MOLESKIN AND FANCY TROUSERS, COTTON BRACES, PINS, MERINO AND GUERNSEY SHIRTS, &c.
For Wednesday next, the 20th March.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th March, at eleven o'clock,
Moleskin and fancy trousers
Merino and Guernsey shirts
Cotton braces, pins
Reel cotton
Regatta shirts
Women's cotton hose, &c.
Terms, cash. 3918

THREE HUNDRED FAT WETHERS, THIRTEEN FAT BULLOCKS, THREE COWS, AND THREE CALVES.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. SAMUELL.
By order of the Trustees.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, March 19, at eleven o'clock,
Three hundred fat ewes
Thirteen fat bullocks
Three cows
Three calves.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, JOHN TINDALE, E. C. WEEKES } Trustees.
Terms, cash. 3902

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Moreton Bay, yesterday, having left on the 15th instant, the steamer *Sovereign*, 119 tons, Captain Cape, with wool, &c. Passengers Mr. E. Mackenzie, Mr. M'Connell, and eight in the steerage; two prisoners, and two soldiers, 99th regiment.

DEPARTURES.

For Guam, yesterday, the schooner *Cheerful*, Captain Patrick, in ballast.

For Hobart Town, the same day, the schooner *S[illegible]anus*, Captain Worsell, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Spurling, Mr. P. Clinch and child, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Balfour.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 18.—*Traveller*, 7, Horpen, from Brisbane Water, with 40,000 shingles; *Mary Ann*, 9, Aldridge, from Pitwater, with 1 ton onions, 20 bushels wheat, 100 bushels shells; *Alexander*, 10, Sellers, from the Hawkesbury, with 30,000 shingles; *William*, 11, Moon, from Wollongong, with 10 tons potatoes; *Sampson*, 18, Giles, from Lake Macquarie, with 16 tons coals; *William*, 21, Bloxsam, from the Hunter, with 1000 bushels maize; *Emma*, 22, Johnston, from Wollongong, with 335 bags potatoes, 46 bushels maize; *Harriet*, 49, Lowe, from Newcastle, with 63 tons coals; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; *Sovereign*, steamer, 119, Cape, from Moreton Bay, with 160 bales wool, 6 casks tallow; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 16 bales wool, 43 casks tallow.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 18.—*Traveller*, 7, Horpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Alexander*, 10, Sellers, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Star*, 12, Pulman, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Roubulla*, 15, Laverick, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Adventure*, 22, Law, for Broulee, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 25, Stewart, for Kiama, with sundries; *Harriet*, 49, Low, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 18.—*Louisa*, brig, Tucker, master, from Hobart Town: 5 cases 11 casks hardware, 5 bundles steel, J. T. Waterhouse; 22 barrels ammunition, Ordnance Department; 7 tons onions, 13 tons and 55 bags potatoes, 690 bushels wheat, 1 cask fruit, 1 case cottons, 16 cases wine, Order.

March 18.—*Martha*, brig, 121 tons, Livingstone, from Launceston: 2512 bushels wheat, Thomas Barker; 120 bushels wheat, 147 bags potatoes, 1 case tweed, J. Wood; 47 bags bran, D. M'Intyre; 52 casks apples, B. Boyd.

MORETON BAY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In glancing over your paper of 1st instant, I was extremely sorry to see the loss of the schooner *Perseverance*, at Moreton Bay, which had become a total wreck, in consequence of running for the *old* channel, as stated in your paper, it being unfortunately filled up (the same place, I presume, where the *Shamrock*, steamer, grounded). Now, Gentlemen, I beg leave to state for the information of the public, that such a channel never existed since the Government establishment was formed (boat channels excepted.) The only safe channel is at the extreme eastern sand bank; from the bank which forms the channel you leave on the starboard hand is a continuation of sand to Moreton Island, not more than nine feet at low water spring tides, which will be seen by my chart in the Surveyor-General's Office. This channel is safe, although not more than three hundred feet broad, and not less than fifteen feet at low water spring tides, rise and fall six feet — inches. The soundings where you enter between the sand banks are as follows, viz.—5, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 5 fathoms; and your course W.N.W. by compass until you bring Amity Point to bear S. W. ½ S., then haul up for it; vessels of any burthen may beat up to Amity Point after they get through the outer channel. When H. M. S. *Rainbow*, the [illegible] very correct; also the ship *Waterloo*, that carried troops and prisoners to that settlement. I would recommend to all commanders of vessels trading to Moreton Bay, after passing Flat Rock, to go on the fore-topsail yard or cross-trees, where they can con their vessel through the channel. In fine weather you can see the channel and sand banks quite plain; the channel appears dark, and the sand banks of a light colour, resembling pipe clay. In blowing weather you can see the breakers on the sand banks to windward and leeward, and the channel quite smooth. When I first entered the channel in the year 1825, it was blowing a strong gale from the southward with double reef topsails set; after passing Flat Rock, I could see the sea breaking heavy on the sand banks, apparently no passage. I kept standing into the bay until I brought the outer breakers to bear N.W. by compass, I then discovered a channel quite smooth, bearing W.N.W. by compass, which channel I ran for, the sea breaking to windward and leeward of the vessel.

Sailing Directions.—When you make Point Look-out, steer for it to the eastward, when you get to the northward of it about a quarter of a mile steer W. by N. ½ N., which will take you to the entrance between the sand banks, your course through will be W.N.W. until you bring Amity to bear S.W. ½ S., haul up for it.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN M. GRAY.

Sydney, March 16.

The *Piscator* left Moreton Bay, for Sydney, on the 11th instant.

The *Medusa* is now lying off the Dockyard, and the *Herald* will haul into the stream in the course of the day.

Erratum.—The schooner *Mary Ann* should have been reported as a departure for Launceston, and not as an arrival, as appeared in yesterday's publication.

The Late Accident.—Yesterday, the remains of the unfortunate waterman, William Pritchard, were recovered a little to the northward of Pinchgut. The head, back, and feet, were the only parts remaining entire; the arms, ribs, and abdomen, having evidently been torn away, most probably from the action of the paddle-wheel. Neither of the other bodies have yet been found.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March.		Sun, rises	sets	High water, morn	even
19	TUESDAY	5 57	6 5	8 30	8 54

New Moon, March 19, 21 m. past 10, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W's answer to the Chronicle's remarks respecting the Australian Society of Agriculture and the Arts, must stand over until to-morrow.

If a toll-keeper charges more than he is entitled to by law, the Magistrates have summary jurisdiction in the matter, and they should be applied to before letters are forwarded to the newspapers.

The letter respecting the child who did not obtain a seat in Church because she did not attend the Sunday School, should be sent to the Minister or the Churchwarden.

We have neither time, space, nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of persons practising as medical men who are not duly qualified. If any one break the law, let him be prosecuted: if the law is not sufficiently stringent, there are medical men in the Legislature competent to bring in a bill to alter it.

THE RUNNERS.

THE Subscribers of the *Sydney Morning Herald* are earnestly requested not to give the runners drink. Several circumstances have recently occurred, which prove that the business of delivery is impeded, and the men run the risk of losing their situations. [illegible]

NOTICE TO COUNTRY AGENTS.

OUR AGENTS are requested to forward their usual quarterly accounts, not later than the 20th instant.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Journal, in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land and at Port Phillip, are informed that Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Agent, is appointed to collect the accounts due to this office. He is furnished with the usual receipts, bearing the signatures of the proprietors, and printed on yellow paper.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1844.

"*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*"

HOW ARE THE EXPENSES OF IMMIGRATION TO BE PROVIDED FOR?

It being absolutely necessary to the well-doing of this colony that it should be supplied with additions of labour proportioned to the increase of its flocks, the question becomes daily more and more urgent, by what means are these additions to be introduced? The means heretofore depended upon, and which for nine or ten years were quite sufficient, have now altogether failed us. Our Land Fund has dwindled away—thanks to my Lord Stanley's *rigorous* legislation!—to a point which leaves it barely able to cover the expenses of its own management, and the interest of loans for which it is the pledged security. Our Government are now aware, from their experience in debentures, that the Land Fund, whether present or prospective, has lost all hold on the public confidence. And if it is really the case that the Fund is gone past recovery, how is immigration to be carried on? Carried on it *must* be, or the colony be arrested in its progress; but carried on by the colony, without a flourishing Land Fund, it *cannot* be: we are therefore brought back to the old propositions, so earnestly discussed some twenty years ago, that its expenses should be borne in the first instance by the mother country, and ultimately, in whole or in part, by the immigrants themselves.

Mr. Boyd, in his evidence before the Committee of Council, declares it to be his conviction, 'that from the redundancy of population some grand system of emigration must, almost immediately, force itself upon the mother-country.' And this opinion has been entertained by intelligent men, and avowed over and over again both through the press and within the walls of Parliament, for the last five-and-twenty or thirty years. About two years back, soon after the results of the last British census became known, it was revived with new force; a great meeting was held in the City of London for the purpose of giving to the opinion a more public and solemn expression than it had ever before received; and an impression got abroad, even in circles usually looked up to as the best informed, that Her Majesty's Government were actually framing a plan of national emigration on a large scale. But, alas! within the first few days of the assembling of Parliament, the hopes thus cherished were utterly extinguished. Both Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley disavowed, on the part of the Cabinet, any intention of the kind; [illegible] contented themselves with referring to the emigration that had already taken place, and to that which was then in progress; Lord Stanley even taking credit to himself for the important concession he had made to the cause of emigration by having brought in his preposterous Australian Land Act! We fear, therefore, that those who think, with Mr. Boyd, that the pressure of a redundant and rapidly increasing population will, almost immediately, *force* upon the mother country 'some grand system of emigration,' are destined to be once more disappointed. At all events, if the colonies *wait* until this pressure shall have brought about any such result by its own unassisted impulses, we apprehend their patience will be put to a serious test.

Mr. Boyd thinks that the English parishes would be disposed to do something towards the costs of emigration. They 'would find it more to their interest,' he observes, 'to pay a £12 passage money, and get rid of their paupers in toto, than continue to extend 2s. 4d. per week for their food, independent of other expenses.' Mr. Miles seems to be of a similar opinion. This gentleman, from the official appointments he held in England, as an Assistant Commissioner of Enquiry on the Poor Law, on the Rural Police, on the Hand-loom Weavers, and on Public Charities, is well qualified to speak on the subject. In his evidence before the Immigration Committee of 1842, being asked, 'What degree of assistance do you think it possible to obtain from the Poor Law Commissioners, in aid of emigration?' he replies, 'For information, every assistance; for monetary assistance, I cannot say; but I remember having proposed some time ago in England, that the parishes should pay a portion of emigration charges; and now that I touch upon that point, I should wish to observe, that as all aid from the Boards of Guardians is *lent*, and *recoverable when the man gets work*, (it is a fundamental principle of the Poor Law), so I think that the emigrant who comes out here *should repay or refund a portion of his passage out of wages*: there may be some serious difficulties in the way, but I am anxious to make the suggestion.' Again—in his evidence before the Committee of last year, he is asked, 'Can you propose any plan for restoring emigration, from Great Britain to this colony, in the absence of those means from which it has hitherto been supported; do you think that Her Majesty's Government, or the parochial authorities, would afford any assistance?' and answers, 'I would strongly recommend that a communication should be opened with the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject. I moreover think that *the cost of transit should be divided between three parties, namely, the parish, the home Government, and the colony; or among four parties, in which the labourer should be included, and he, or his employers, should refund his proportion, so that the assistance, for the time, would be relief in aid; which is the principle of all parochial relief.*' On the justice of making the immigrants replace a portion of their passage money, we have a similar opinion from Mr. Hannibal Macarthur, in his evidence last year before the Select Committee on Crown Lands Sales:—'You think it desirable to make immigrants refund their passage money?—A part. What part? Say half. Why not the whole; do you not think a labouring man, in three or four years, might very well refund the whole out of his wages? I think he might; but you must hold out some inducement to persons to come out here.' In his reply to a subsequent question, Mr. Macarthur remarks, '*I have often been surprised that the parishes of England have not given their assistance to get rid of their paupers.*'

To the *equity* of these modes of adjustment there can surely be no rational objection, seeing that each of the parties between whom it is proposed to divide the burden of expense, has a direct interest in the benefits of emigration. The nation is benefited by the removal of unemployed and therefore disaffected subjects; the parishes by their release from the fixed charges of pauper maintenance; and the emigrant by a permanent bettering of his condition in life. And the burden, thus divided, would be oppressive to none. Taking the contract passage money at £12, (and on a large scale it would not be higher than this,) the quota of each would be only £4; or, supposing five thousand persons to be brought out annually, the yearly charge would be only £20,000 to the State, the like sum to the aggregate parishes, and the like to be replaced, under the provisions of a local enactment, by arrangement between the immigrants and their employers.

After an anxious consideration of the whole question, we confess we are quite at fault to say how immigration is to be revived at all, under the hopeless circumstances of our Land Fund, unless it be by some such system of equitable co-operation as the one here suggested.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

We mentioned a short time since that intelligence had been received, *via* Mauritius, of the murder of the whole of the Royal Family of the Punjaub, and we now copy from a Bombay paper further particulars. Of course it will end in the Punjaub being added to the British dominions.

No sooner does Affghanistan cease to supply topics of interest, than the blank is filled up by Scinde—and scarcely has the din of arms around Hydrabad been silenced, when it is awakened afresh at Lahore. The Maharajah Shere Singh has, with his two sons, been assassinated. His all-powerful Minister, Dhyan Singh, by whom this catastrophe was brought about, has himself also been murdered; and violence and slaughter prevail around the Sikh capital. Lahore is within 50 miles of our frontier post Ferozepore, and it seems next to impossible, should disorganization proceed as at present, for us to abstain from prompt and immediate interference. This is just the very necessity which, for three years past, Government are said most anxiously to have desired. The country in which these troubles prevail, destined shortly, perhaps, to become the theatre of warlike operations for the Bengal troops, contains a population of betwixt 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 souls. Its standing army, under Runjeet Sing, amounted to about 75,000 men, of whom 25,000 consisted of infantry, drilled as Europeans, and considered by Sir Alexander Burns "fully equal to the troops of the Indian army;" the regular cavalry and artillery mustered about 5000, with 150 guns; 50,000 irregular horse constitute the remainder. The revenues of the country amount to about £2,500,000 sterling; and Mason considers one and a half more than enough to defray the expense of the Government. The habit of [illegible] £10,000,000 in the treasury; and there is now reported to be no less than £40,000,000. Details were given in our last and preceding papers of the quarrel and subsequent reconciliation betwixt Shere Singh and his minister; the latter having apparently been pursuing a course purposely calculated to produce misunderstanding. Dhyan Singh had gained in strength by the manner of his restoration to favour. He admitted in the course of three years he had distributed, in gratuities to the army £5,000,000, taken from the Treasury, and left unaccounted for; and boldly reproached his royal master with drunkenness and debauchery. The Dusserah was approaching, when the period of annual muster of the army occurs, and the troops seem to have been collected in unusual numbers around the capital. It seems probable that while the time of the Maharajah was entirely occupied by the pleasures of the bottle and the chase, that the plotters were busily at work to secure his person, and overthrow his Government. It is probable, also, that the European officers in the Sikh service foresaw that the storm which was brewing was likely to be beyond the reach of any control which they could exercise; and we find, accordingly, that Generals Ventura, Court, and Avitabile, had each in turn solicited and obtained leave temporarily to quit the country; the last-named having purposed to be at Ferozepore by the 10th of September. Dhyan Singh had manifested the utmost jealousy of their influence with the King, and General Ventura in particular seems to have been the object of his special aversion. The history of Sikh affairs, from the death of Runjeet Singh, in July, 1839, to the accession of Shere Singh, is well worthy of a separate chapter. It may be sufficient here to remark, that the Lion of the Punjaub having been quietly succeeded by his son, the weak and imbecile Kurruck Singh, this Prince was cut off on the 5th of November, after a lingering and painful illness, aggravated by the prescriptions of native physicians, which alone he could be persuaded to attend to. His body was burned, and one of his wives with three or four of her hand-maidens, was immolated on the funeral pyre. His only son and heir, Nao Nehal Singh, was killed the same day by the falling of a beam in one of the city gates, on returning from his father's obsequies. Two days after this, Shere Singh, governor of Cashmere, was proclaimed sovereign. This Prince was the son of one of the wives of Runjeet Singh, but born on an occasion when her husband had been so long absent from home, as to leave little doubt as to his illegitimacy. He was, however, treated as a Prince of the blood, though not considered heir to the throne. He was made governor of Cashmere; was a man both of energy and ability, but of habits so extremely dissipated, that he was much estranged from the old Lion himself, whose own manner of life should have made him in the last degree forbearing towards the frailties of his imputed son. Shere Singh hastened to Lahore, and was duly installed on the musnud. Meanwhile, one of the wives of Kurruck Singh was declared pregnant, and shut up in the zenana; a large party, including the European officers taken into pay by Runjeet Singh, being attached to her cause. This looked formidable, and though the people clung to the Prince, the strength of his party continued for a time to decline, when at length he professed to have abdicated, and retired from power. This was merely a *ruse* to enable him to visit those districts where he was popular, and raise and collect his friends for a further effort. A revolution took place early in January, the Prince returned towards the city, the leading men joined him on the way, and the army went over to his standard on the walls of Lahore. Generals Court, Ventura, and Avitabile, had been brought over, and before the end of the month the new ruler was seated on the throne; the Princess having been persuaded to abandon further claims for the present, but not till after offering a stout defence, in which 3000 of her followers are said to have fallen. These events caused much commotion though the country, the troops becoming mutinous and disorderly, and acting as brigands on the chief lines of route. No serious mischief, luckily, arose out of these disorders, whose aspect at one time had been so alarming. By the commencement of the hot season, matters were so far tranquillised that the Sikh troops were entrusted with the conveyance of treasure for our armies.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

Present: The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, and Flood; Councillors Driver, Little, Agars, Jenkins, Browne, Ryan, Cowlishaw, Jones, Holden, Holt, Taylor, and Coyle.

NUISANCES.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting had been read by the Town Clerk,

Mr. Driver presented a petition from Messrs. Statham and Forster, of the *Australian* Newspaper Office, stating that the cellar underneath the building occupied by them was flooded with water, and praying that it might be inspected by the City Surveyor, with a view to some remedy being applied to the evil.

Alderman Broughton enquired of the Mayor whether if this matter had been in the first instance submitted to him, he would not have felt empowered to take the necessary steps without any application to the Council being required.

The Mayor said, that in the event of receiving this application himself, he should have referred it to the Board of Works, by whom the City Surveyor would no doubt have been directed to inspect the place alluded to in the petition, with a view to a remedy being applied, if possible, to the evil.

After some further conversation, in which it was suggested by Alderman Broughton that the time of the Council ought not to be taken up by matters of this kind, which might be remedied by a private application to the Mayor, the petition was withdrawn.

Mr. Little presented a petition from twelve citizens residing in Bates's-lane, Sussex-street, complaining of the existence of a noxious pool in the centre of that street, and praying that steps might be taken for its removal.

After some discussion, in which the petition was objected to upon the same ground as the last, the Council divided upon the question of whether it should or should not be received, and the petition was rejected by the casting vote of the Mayor.

HAY, CORN, AND CATTLE MARKET.

Alderman Allen presented a Report from the By-Laws Committee, to which was appended the rules and regulations of the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market, and a By-Law to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets of Sydney, except at certain hours.

The Report was read and received, and was ordered to be printed, together with the By-Laws attached thereto, for distribution among the members.

MARKET WHARF.

Alderman Allen moved that the Report of the By-Laws Committee, dated 15th December, relative to the Market Wharf, might be printed for distribution among the members.—Carried.

YORK STREET.

The Town Clerk read a Report from the City Surveyor relative to the unwholesome state of a lane near the Masonic Hall, York-street, which had been complained of in a petition from certain residents in that neighbourhood.

The report confirmed the statement of the petitioners, and respectfully referred the Mayor to the remedy provided by the Police Act for nuisances of this nature.

After some conversation, this matter was postponed, in consequence of the absence of Alderman Macdermott, by whom the petition had been presented.

RESIGNATION.

The Town Clerk read a letter from Mr. John Driscoll, tendering a resignation of his situation in the Town Clerk's Office.

CIVIC LABOURERS.

Alderman Allen, after referring to the petition from the labourers on civic works, presented by him on a former day, praying for an increase of wages, moved an advance of sixpence per day to each of the mechanics and labourers employed upon the public works of the city.

Mr. Ryan seconded the motion, and Mr. Jenkins supported it on the grounds that the labourers, if capable of performing their work at all, were entitled to as fair a remuneration for their labour as was contemplated by the present motion; and that, as the winter was [illegible] sent rate of remuneration would not enable them to procure.

Aldermen Flood and Broughton opposed the motion, upon the ground that the labour at present performed by the men alluded to not being of a very beneficial nature, the Council could not in justice to the citizens grant a higher rate of wages than was barely sufficient to support life, for if too tempting an inducement was held out, it would infallibly have the effect of preventing these men from going into the interior, where their labour was most wanted. They also contended, that if the Council was still in a position to continue their previous expenditure, it would be more to the advantage of the unemployed tradesmen to continue the wages at a low rate, in order to afford means of employing a greater number.

Mr. Holden also opposed the motion, upon the ground that the facility for advantageous employment held out by the Council operated as an inducement to the labourers rather to brave any hardships in Sydney, than to go into the interior at a fair rate of wages.

Alderman Allen replied, and the question having been put the votes on either side were equal.

The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, remarking that he had always found it good policy, as far as his own experience went, to pay workmen well; for he employed at the present time several men, and he never gave any of them less than twenty shillings a week.

ROAD METAL.

Alderman Broughton moved that the Town Clerk might be directed to insert advertisements in the newspapers, calling for tenders for the supply of road metal for the current year.

After some discussion, in which the motion was objected to upon the ground that the subject ought first to be considered by the Board of Works, it was put and negatived.

MARKET REGULATIONS.

Alderman Flood moved that the Council should resolve itself into committee for the further consideration of the By-Laws relating to the George-street Market.—Carried.

The fifteenth and sixteenth clauses were adopted without alteration; but the seventeenth clause involving the question of whether the Market should be leased to one person, or the several stalls disposed of by public auction—the Council resumed its sittings, upon the motion of Mr. Cowlishaw, for the purpose of determining this question.

Mr. Little then moved that the Market should be leased by public auction to a single individual, from and after the 31st instant.

After some discussion, the motion was lost; and a similar motion, by the same gentleman, with reference to the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market, was also negatived.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock, p. m., on Friday next.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of John Richard Rouse, a second meeting: W. E. Sampson, £185 5s.; J. M'Kay, £15 1s. 6d. This meeting was then adjourned till the 30th instant, at noon.

In the estate of Charles Henry Chambers, a special meeting: The Commercial Bank, £50.

In the estate of Vernon Charles Wilson, an adjourned third meeting: A. Hughes, £11 14s.; J. Westmore, £26 1s. 9d.; R. H. Way, £28 2s. 6d.; James Melville, £100; G. Moor, £1 12s.

In the estate of George Spotteswoode Le Breton: Peter Nique, £20; Campbell and Co., £31 6s.; Captain Edenborough, £10.

In the estate of George Coke, a special meeting: the Bank of Australasia, £366 17s. 11d.; Morley and Steele, £79 16s.; A. Aitkin, £128 1s. 9d.; James Robb, £57 12s. 8d.; A. Rogers, £6; A. M'Voy, £10 18s.; James M'Nab, £9 10s.; W. Kepple, £5; George ———, £6; R. J. Want, £77 9s. 2d.; D. Maclaren, £270 12s.; E Daniel, £1 18s.; H. Smith, £2; James Brown, £4 5s.; James Sunbent, £1 10s.; E. Tarlington, £8 6s.; H. Gadd, £7 5s. 6d.; D. M'Dougall, £10 5s.; R. Somerville, £10 4s.; R. Cogson, £1 4s.; W. Pearson, £1 9s.; J. M'Dougall, £1; James Robb, £6 1s. 8d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Richard Wiseman, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Solomon, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

Isaac Nathan, a single meeting, at eleven.

Sydney Marsden, a single meeting, at half-past eleven.

Robert Rogers, a single meeting, at half-past one.

James Reynolds, a single meeting, at two.

Hugh Lindsay, a single meeting, at half-past two.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

William Drake and Co., a special meeting, at noon.

Enoch William Rudder, a special meeting, at half-past one.

Hughes and Hosking, an adjourned second meeting, at two

John Lumley, an adjourned third meeting, at three.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Before the Chairman, and a common Jury.

John Taylor, free, indicted for stealing from the person, guilty; 18 months to an ironed gang.

John Donnelly, free, indicted for stealing in a dwelling, guilty; two years to an ironed gang.

Margaret O'Brien, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; one week in Sydney Gaol.

Edward Dempsey, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; six weeks' imprisonment in Sydney Gaol, the first and last weeks to be kept to hard labour.

George Harris, came free, indicted for embezzlement, guilty; four months' imprisonment and hard labour in Parramatta Gaol.

Thomas Shade, free, indicted for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, guilty; fined 5s., and discharged.

Joseph Osborne, free, indicted for stealing a pair of boots, not guilty; discharged.

Albion Smith, free, indicted for larceny, not guilty; discharged.

Stephen Dark, free, indicted for stealing a cash-box and money, not guilty; discharged.

WEDNESDAY.

George Wright, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; six months in an ironed gang.

David Dogherty, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; six months in an ironed gang.

Michael Finnigan, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; one year in an ironed gang.

James Fitzsimmons, free, indicted for attempt to commit highway robbery, guilty; two years in an ironed gang.

Margaret King, free, indicted for stealing in a dwelling house, guilty; one month to Sydney Gaol.

James Corcoran, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Robert Callaghan, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Elizabeth Browne, free, indicted for stealing in a dwelling house, guilty; three months to the Factory.

Peter Roscommon, came free, indicted for embezzlement, not guilty; discharged.

Peter Clarke, came free, indicted for assault, not guilty; discharged.

THURSDAY.

William Munroe, came free, indicted for larceny, guilty; fourteen days to Sydney Gaol.

John Sheady, born in the colony, indicted for stealing in a dwelling, guilty; six months to Sydney Gaol.

Thomas Waddington, free, indicted for larceny, guilty; one year to an ironed gang.

John Booth, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; four months' hard labour in Sydney Goal.

James Fleming, free, indicted for robbery, guilty; two years to an ironed gang.

Martin Loughlin, free, indicted for stealing from the person, guilty; two months to Sydney Gaol

Margaret Loughlin, came free, indicted for stealing from the person, guilty; one month to Sydney Gaol.

Charles Lessing, free, indicted for stealing, not guilty; discharged.

Elizabeth Rhodes, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; seven years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land.

Benjamin Ashly Shaw, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; one year to an ironed gang.

Aaron Vaughan, free, indicted for stealing, [illegible]

FRIDAY.

William Sutton, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; three years to an ironed gang.

Thomas Jesson, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Johanna Dacey, free, indicted for stealing, guilty; three months to the Factory.

Joseph Butler, came free, indicted for stealing, not guilty; discharged.

Henry Fisher, came free, indicted for assault, guilty; fined £5.

INQUESTS.

On Saturday morning, an inquisition was held on board the Bethel ship, moored off the Circular Wharf, on the head and part of the spine and left side of a human body, found on the preceding evening in Darling Harbour, adjoining the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf. The body being identified as that of a man, by Dr. Tierney, Mr. Dent, the ship-builder, deposed, that the remains viewed by the jury were part of the body of George Heaven, who had been drowned on the 26th January last, by the upsetting of the sailing boat, of which he was one of the crew, which went down soon after rounding the boat moored in the north-east part of Darling Harbour; this witness also recognised the remains as being part of Mr. Heaven's body, by a black tooth in one of the jaws; also, by the absence of one of the front teeth, the colour of the hair, and the formation of the head and jaws, corresponding with that of the deceased. Several witnesses having proved that the death of the deceased was not occasioned by carelessness or neglect on the part of any on board when the accident occurred, the jury found a verdict, that the remains were part of the body of George Heaven, who had been accidentally drowned.

Another inquisition was held, the same afternoon, in Le Burn's public house, adjoining the old toll bar, on the body of Robert Price, a prisoner of the Crown, assigned to the Surveyor-General's Department. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that early on the afternoon of Thursday last, the deceased went up to two drays standing in George-street, opposite the Bull's Head, and agreed with Jesse Barton, the man in charge, holding a ticket-of-leave for the district of Yass, to be conveyed with them up the country, for which he was to pay one pound; that his terms being accepted, he went up and took his seat, being then in liquor. The drays being loaded, soon after drove off, and stopped at Napthali's public-house, bottom of Brickfield-hill, for nearly an hour and a half, while the men in charge had their dinner there, the deceased keeping his place on the dray the whole time the drivers were in-doors. They started about 5 o'clock, and had not proceeded above two hundred and fifty yards, when the deceased fell over the near side of the dray, and received the injury which caused his death. The ticket-of-leave man in charge of the dray on which the deceased was when the accident occurred was proved by a number of witnesses to have been perfectly sober at the time, and no carelessness was ascribed to him: he made a verbal statement to the following effect:—He never had seen the deceased in his life before he engaged to take him up the country in search of employment; before he made any agreement with him he asked him who he was, and whether he was free, when deceased told him his name, and said, "I was always a free man, and am so now." The owner of the dray, Charles Buckland, of Yass, stated that he saw the deceased on the top of the dray as it was passing down George-street, and imagined that he was some friend or acquaintance of Burton's. He saw him also on the top of the dray while they were at dinner; but made no enquiry of Burton as to who he was. The superintendent of the treadmill stated, that deceased had been received into his charge for punishment from the Surveyor-General's department, on the 9th January last, under a sentence of two months' labour on the mill: the sentence expired on the 9th instant, when he was returned to Hyde Park Barracks under escort, and could not be traced further. Mr. Surgeon Cuthill having certified that the injuries received had caused death, which injuries might have been caused by the wheel of a dray, and that he died on Saturday morning, the jury found a verdict of accidental death, caused by injuries received while in a state of intoxication, and found a deodand of one shilling against the wheel which had inflicted the injuries. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased had only one halfpenny in his pocket when he received the injuries, and that he had neither a bundle nor provisions with him on the dray. After the inquest had been terminated, it was suggested by several of the persons present that the case was one which showed the necessity of all prisoners and ticket-of-leave men, when arriving in Sydney on business, registering themselves and those they have with them, and also those who accompany them out of the city on their return.

The following inquest was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Emu Inn, corner of Bathurst and George streets, on the body of Mary Short, aged four months. From the evidence adduced, it appeared the deceased had been unwell for some time, and was so on Saturday, being very restless; she was put to bed at the usual hour: about half-past five on Sunday moning the mother awoke the father, requesting him to see what was the matter, when on taking deceased to the window he saw she was expiring, if not dead. It was also given in evidence that the deceased was subject to convulsions. Mr. Duncan M'Phee, who was subsequently called in, deposed that death had been caused by convulsions. The Jury returned a verdict—"died by the visitation of God."

A coroner's inquiry also took place yesterday, in Mrs. Watkins's public-house, corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets, on the body of George Bailey, a freed man, aged thirty-four years, and well known as a pugilist in this colony. From the evidence of the wife of the deceased, it appeared that he had been complaining for the last eight or nine months; he had a trade, but never worked at it, and since he became free had earned a subsistence by keeping a skittle-ground near Moon's wharf; when first he began to complain, he put himself under the medical care of Mr. Surgeon Cuthill, of the Benevolent Asylum. He afterwards applied to Dr. M'Kellar, of the Sydney Dispensary, who visited him daily at Moon's wharf, until he (deceased) went to reside at Balmain; while there Dr. M'Kellar frequently prescribed for him, and he got relief from the medicine: Dr. M'Kellar also repeatedly bled him in the lower part of the body, from which operation the deceased also obtained considerable relief. When Dr. M'Kellar performed the operation of bleeding, deceased was very much swelled in the lower parts of his body, and the operation gave him relief, but latterly the deceased complained of weakness, which he attributed to having been overbled by Dr. M'Kellar. Dr. Tierney, having made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, deposed, that he found deceased was labouring under dropsy, which had been induced by the diseased state of the liver, which was twice the usual size, and the whole frame appeared to be in a state of disorganization, induced by intemperate living. In his opinion, Dr. M'Kellar had not bled, but punctured the deceased, in order to draw off the dropsical fluid, which he (Dr. Tierney) found in a large quantity in the lower parts of the body; he had seen deceased about six weeks ago several times, and had he continued to be his patient, he would have treated him in the same manner as Dr. M. had done. Dr. M'Kellar subsequently detailed, on oath, the mode of treatment to which he had subjected the deceased, and stated that he punctured him five or six times. The Jury found a verdict, that deceased had died from natural causes, induced by previous habits of intemperance. They subsequently stated, that they felt fully satisfied that Dr. M'Kellar had not only discharged his duty in a skilful and professional manner, but had also been extremely kind to him by attending him without fee or reward.

Another enquiry took place at Gannon's, Old Sportsman's Arms, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets, on the body of James Murphy, who had been received into the General Hospital on the 29th ultimo. From the evidence given, it appeared, that while deceased was quarrying near Campbell's Wharf, a piece of rock over him, nearly half a ton weight, gave way, severely grazed his back, injured him on the thigh, dislocated and made a compound [illegible] ankle. Surgeon Harnett having certified that these injuries were the cause of death, the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Another inquest was held last evening at Hooper's, King's Head Inn, opposite the new landing-place, George-street North, on the remains of William Pritchard, waterman. The following evidence was given:—John Lord, of Gloucester-street: I picked up the body of the deceased about five ships' length northward from Pinchgut; we found the body by dragging for it; I know it is Pritchard's body by the boots on it; he lodged with me; I saw him before he left the wharf with the fare; he was perfectly sober; he was aged twenty-eight years. John Grant of the Water Police: Was on board the *William Mitcalfe* on the night when deceased was drowned; I saw the *Rose* steamer going straight down the harbour; she had a light at her mast head; she had also a light at her head, under her bowsprit; there was a watch on board the *Rose* forward, for I heard them call out that there was a boat a-head; I did not perceive that the steamer stopped her speed; I heard the men in the boat call out three times that there was a boat a-head, but the steamer did not appear to stop or slacken her speed, as the foam appeared as white round the bows of the steamer after calling out as it was before I heard any alarm. The boat was crossing apparently for the Government Gardens; I should say, I think the men in the boat were attempting to cross at an improper time, as when they pulled across the bows of the *William Mitcalfe* they must have seen the lights of the steamer, and no two men rowing ought to have attempted to cross a-head of a steamer at such a rate. I think it was the cutwater of the *Rose* which struck the boat; the speed of the steamer must have been at from five to seven knots per hour; the accident occurred at half-past ten, and from seeing the boat hanging about the quarter of the *Mitcalfe* till the accident took place, not more than three or four minutes elapsed; I was not more than twice the length of this room distant (about 80 feet, on board the *William Mitcalfe*) at the time the accident occurred, and immediately on the boat being struck the steamer stopped, and those on board did every thing in their power to recover the parties in the boat, but without success. Mr. Surgeon Harnett having certified that he had viewed the remains of a man, consisting of the head, spine, and legs, from which the flesh had probably been removed by fishes, but it was impossible for him to say what had been the causes of death. The Jury, after a lengthened discussion, found that deceased had been accidentally drowned by his boat being run down by an iron steam-ship (the *Rose*); at the same time, they expressed their dissatisfaction that it did not appear that the paddles of the vessel were stopped when the cry of "a boat a-head" was first made on board her. The Coroner was requested to make the same known to the managers of the company to which the *Rose* belongs. The Coroner pledged himself to write an official letter to the managers on the subject; moreover, the jury at the same time respectfully requested his Worship the Coroner, to submit to the proper authorities the necessity that exists for properly regulating steam-boats plying in the waters of Port Jackson, especially at night. His Worship stated, that he would bring the subject under the notice of the proper authorities.

St. Patrick's Church.—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick was opened for divine service yesterday, by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Polding, with all the ceremonials usual to such occasions. A procession, consisting of St. Patrick's Church and Total Abstinence Societies, together with the children of the schools, accompanied by the band of the last named Society, and a variety of banners, among which the banner of St. Patrick, belonging to the Total Abstinence Benefit Society, was the most conspicuous, proceeded to the church at about eleven o'clock: the doors of the edifice having been previously opened for the admission of ticket-holders, in order that the pressure might not be too great at the arrival of the procession. When those arriving in the procession had taken their seats the church was well filled, but not crowded; and soon after this the officiating priests advanced from the altar along the western aisle to meet the Archbishop, with whom they returned to the altar by the opposite aisle. The Archbishop was then according to the rules of the Romish Church, robed in his pontifical vestments, with pallium, mitre, and pastoral staff, and Mozart's twelfth Mass was chaunted. The choir was that of St. Mary's Cathedral, assisted by a number of amateurs; and the accompaniment was a select band, composed partly of musicians chosen from the band of the 80th regiment, whose services for the occasion were permitted by Colonel Baker, and partly of professional and amateur players. The Archbishop gave a simple benediction for the opening of a place of worship under the invocation of St. Patrick, called the apostle of Ireland, the actual consecration of the edifice being reserved until its completion. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Vicar General, Mr. Murphy, who founded his discourse upon the erection of the magnificent temple of Jerusalem by Solomon, and the satisfaction expressed by the Almighty at that act of piety; and dwelt strongly upon the blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which must attend those who, by their zeal and liberality, had been the means of erecting the temple in which they had then assembled, for the first time, for public worship. The Reverend Gentleman concluded his discourse with a brief history of the Patron Saint of Ireland—his parentage—his captivity in Ireland, and subsequent escape—his return to that country for the purpose of promulgating the doctrines of Christianity, and his successful career up to the time of his death; together with the happy results with which his labours had, in after ages, been attended. During the service a collection was made, and we understand that the sum of £21 was subscribed, exclusive of what may have been realised by the sale of admission tickets. After the conclusion of the service, the Archbishop was escorted from the Church in the same manner as he had entered, and the procession shortly afterwards returned in the same order as it had arrived.

Court of Claims.—The sitting of this Court, announced in the *Herald* for yesterday, takes place on Monday *next*, the 25th instant.

Sheep Boiling.—Messrs. Newsham and Hallen boiled down a flock of 950 wethers last week, the result of which was most satisfactory. The average weight of thirty-seven of them which were run out was sixty pounds, and the quantity of tallow produced from the whole flock averaged twenty-three pounds for each sheep.

Robbery at Liverpool.—On Friday se'nnight the store of Mr. Hoskins, of Liverpool, was forcibly entered by some thieves, and robbed of goods to a considerable amount. It appears that the thieves first attempted by getting down one of the shutters, to enter through a large broken pane, but finding they were prevented by an inner glazed sash, they took down another shutter, and taking out a pane entered and took a large quantity of dresses, cottons, tea, sugar, &c. The track of a horse and cart was seen close up to the door, and it is anticipated that this will lead to the discovery of the burglars by the Chief Constable, Meredith, who was following it up as early as five o'clock on Saturday morning.

Street Robbery.—About half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, a man named William Lovett, occasionally employed as a watchman on Jaques's Wharf, was attacked by two men on the wharf, who knocked him down and took 15s. 3d. from him, with which they got clear off.

Stealing from a Market Stall.—Between Friday night and Saturday morning, the following property was stolen from Mrs. Taylor's stall in the Fruit Market, viz.:—Four dozen white cotton stockings, six dozen gingham handkerchiefs, one and a half dozen white cotton gloves, and a table cloth. The value of the missing property is stated at £5.

Wines.—We are requested to call attention to Mr. Mort's extensive sale of choice wines, in wood and bottle, ale, porter, &c., which will take place this day, at his rooms, commencing at twelve o'clock precisely.

Immigration.—We have been obligingly favoured by Dr. Patterson, the Immigration Agent, with the following return of the disposal of the immigrants per *Wallace* and *Royal Consort*, up to last night:—

"WALLACE."

	Men with families.	Single men.	Single women.
Arrived	51	39	53
Engaged	41	39	53
In Barracks	10	0	0

"ROYAL CONSORT."

	Men with families.	Single men.	Single women.
Arrived	34	40	33
Engaged	17	40	33
In Barracks	17	0	0

The above return shows at a glance the disposal of the immigrants, and while the fact of the whole of the single men and women by both ships, and not fewer than 58 families have been engaged in this short space of time, affords a triumphant refutation to the croakers who thought there was no room for additional labour, the fact of 27 familes still hanging on hand ought to satisfy the home government of the absolute folly of permitting the embarkation of men with helpless families in such numbers. So great has been the demand, that we are assured were a couple of ships to arrive in port to-morrow, every eligible immigrant on board would meet with an engagement before the lapse of a week.—*Port Phillip Patriot, March 7.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

MORETON BAY.

March 14.—The schooner *Piscator* left this township on the 8th instant, with a full cargo of wool, she was detained some days at the mouth of the river, her draught of water preventing her getting over the bar until the springs. The steamer *Sovereign* came up on the 11th, and returned this day with a full freight. The weather has again become settled, the whole face of the country presenting the appearance and fragrance of a garden; the cattle and sheep are in first-rate condition, of the former it is intended this coming season to slaughter a large quantity for curing, the account of the last season's speculations having been most satisfactory, the beef packed and cured under the superintendence of Mr. John Campbell, at Kangaroo Point, being pronounced by competent judges to stand A1 in the colonial market. I am given to understand that it is the intention of the influential portion of the Brisbaneites to memorial His Excellency the Governor to make this place a free warehousing port; from the statistical facts which will therein be placed before His Excellency, I am inclined to think such a measure would command Sir George's best attention; the quantity of wool estimated for shipment this season from Moreton Bay is 3500 bales, about 1800 bales have already gone down, the value of which is calculated to be worth at least £50,000, in addition to which we have the shipment from time to time of tallow and hides to a large amount. The imports per steamer and the sailing vessels now constantly running to this port, amount annually to a very considerable sum: if this should be made a free port, it will bring out the internal resources of this truly splendid district in a surprising manner; markets for our surplus horses, cattle, and sheep, will soon be sought after, and make the squatters beyond the boundaries in this direction in a measure independent of the Sydney merchant. The cost of keeping up a moderate Customs Department, I opine, would not amount to a very serious consideration; that establishment, with a thorough survey of the bay, to admit of the access of shipping without risk, would make the port of Moreton Bay second to none in the colony, after Port Jackson. The squatocracy must stir themselves in these most important matters, or I am afraid the present system of waiting a change will leave themselves as the saying is "without a jingle on a tombstone." Those gentlemen who have this season brought patches of land into cultivation about their stations, have, I am happy to say reaped a goodly harvest from a bountiful Providence, both the wheat and corn crops have been most luxuriant. I hope to see this season the plough at work at every station in the district, for a forthcoming wheat crop, as by so doing a most important item in their expenditure

... saved in the article of flour. Mr. Pendergast has commenced forming ... for the manufacture of leather; it has been a standing reproval to the inhabitants of Brisbane that we should send money away for that article, when the materials are at our very door to make it. A soap manufactory is also wanted; with the banks of our river lined with mangrove, ready at a ... trifling expense to be converted into ..., why should not this latter article be made here at nearly one-third the expense ... brought from Sydney?

... of men has been placed by the Government upon the road to repair the bridges over the creeks, most part of which were swept away by the late floods. Ipswich was visited with a severe hail storm upon the ..., the hailstones were of an incredible size, some of the pieces of ice measuring nine inches in circumference; fortunately it was not attended with a high wind, otherwise much damage must have been done.

The aboriginals have not yet left off their ... amongst the stock; a lot commenced a few days since spearing a herd of cattle belonging to Mr. John Mackenzie; unluckily for them the mounted troopers on route to Wide Bay fell in with them unexpectedly, and just as they had chased a young man named Day for his life, the reception they met with from the troopers, set them off in a double quick ... to the mountain scrubs. The tribe on the Darling Downs are, in appearance, very anxious to make peace with the settlers, and to be permitted to come up to the huts; but so little dependence is to be placed in their promises, that their room is more sought after than their company. A guard of soldiers is still kept near the foot of the main range, on the road to the Downs; but if what I hear is correct, that the soldiers are forbid to act upon any occasion against the natives until a magistrate has first read the Riot Act to them, the sooner they take up their old quarters in the barracks at Brisbane, the better; for in that case it is only a farce to have an armed guard who are in a great measure unable to act.

A pretty little piece of turf at Cooper's Plains is being got into first-rate order for the first meeting of the Moreton Bay Jockey Club, in the early part of May. Some rum-... to look at, and good-uns to go, are in training for the occasion. Mentor, I am happy to say, has become the property of ... Mackenzie, Esq., which gentleman intends ... from him; he is named as the favourite for the plate, and will no doubt deserve the ... on the day of meeting.

The land sales at Brisbane, on the 20th in..., I have every reason to think, will be well attended. The small farms put up for sale in the vicinity of the settlement ought to command good prices; for market gardens they cannot be excelled in productiveness in the colony: to any industrious man, with his couple of ..., &c., one would afford him a competency. ... Point will also be sought after by those who know its locality for business. The purchasers, I believe, have no reason to regret their bargains.

ILLAWARRA.

March 14.—At the public cattle sale this day, in the Market-square, there was certainly a very fine show of beasts, and from the remarks we heard on the ground, with the opinions of several good judges in this line of farm stock, they were allowed to be the best sample that has been brought up to market for some time back, consisting, as they did, of a choice herd of about thirty head, from the neighbourhood of Shoalhaven, that princely domain of the Honorable Alexander Berry, Esq., ...; the prices they realised must have been satisfactory enough, from £3 cash, downwards, ... the rates at which they sold. It was gratifying to find, among the list of purchasers, the name entered for about one-third of the quantity, was that of a respectable Sydney shopkeeper, who, having accumulated by ... industry, a comfortable competency, prudently retired in time from the whirl of mercantile uncertainty in the city, over which the clouds of insolvency are still partially hanging, and betaken himself to the more ... and safe occupation of farming in our ... district of Illawarra; and indeed it would be wise if some others, too, who have ... kept together their few hundreds, would follow so prudent an example.

We are proud to find, by a short paragraph in our contemporary's columns of to-day (the ... newspaper) that we may, in all probability, be honoured, about the month of ... next, with a visit from His Excellency George Gipps, the Governor of the Colony. The anticipated hour of this vice-regal compliment will no doubt cause amongst us no little ..., and if Sir George but only recovers that ... of temper so engaging and indispensable in the exalted visitor—but which we regret to perceive, by your journal of to-day, has ... the perplexity, no doubt, of his high official functions, conjointly with the dullness ... of his subalterns) slightly suffered ... His Excellency's welcome to our loyal district of the Illawarra, will be such as will be long ... remembered, on both sides, with feelings of gratification and pride.

CAMDEN.

The Quarterly General Meeting of the District Council took place on the 5th March. There were present W. Macarthur (Warden), J. ..., T. Woore, R. Blackwell, J. Chisholm, and J. Hurley. The proceedings of the ... have been much delayed by the separation from the Campbelltown district, pending which no business could be done; but it is hoped that they will be now able to proceed with their important duties, and make up for lost time. The usual place of meeting was ... to be at the village of Camden, that being the place named in the charter as the chief ... place. A resolution was then passed that the offices of Treasurer and Clerk should be combined in one person, at a salary of £75. The salary of the Surveyor was fixed at £150, with this understanding that the person elected to the office should act as assistant assessor. ... applications for the above were then read ... considered, when Mr. Andrew Murray was elected Surveyor, and Mr. W. H. Kingston, (clerk of the bench at Camden), was elected to the joint offices of Clerk and Treasurer. The testimonials produced by Mr. Kingston were considered by the Council as highly satisfactory. ... the above officers were elected, a proposition was made and seconded, that the election of Surveyor, Treasurer, and Clerk should be postponed to a future day. This motion was ... There were only two applications for the Surveyorship; one for the Clerkship, and one for Treasurer. A Committee of three ... was appointed to take into consideration the erection of turnpikes, and other matters, and to report. The Council seem to be ... of opinion that no assessment on ... would be required in this district.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to request the favour of your reply to the following question:—

... through the form of marriage, ... by B., who, at the time, is a prisoner of the Crown, (consequently unqualified) is the marriage legal,—especially when the said C. ... to prove in a Court of Justice that the ... was an atheist?

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

...-street, Sydney, March 15.

[We hardly know what constitutes a marriage in law in this colony. The common practice is for parties to get married by the clergyman or minister of the communion to which they belong; but occasionally this practice is departed from. The Jews, we believe, are married (there not being a rabbi in the colony) by a person who is styled a .... There sadly wants a declaratory law on the subject, for we fear that there will be sad ... in the division and conveyance of property some half century hence, from the present .... With respect to the immediate question, we imagine there can be but one answer: ... convict under sentence has pretended to marry ... person, he is liable to be sent to an ... gang for the fraud, and the parties are ... in adultery.—Eds.]

DISTRICT COUNCILS.—DIRECT TAXATION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to direct the attention of the District Councils to a species of property which ought above all others to bear its proportion of the direct taxation of the country, but which all of them appear to overlook. I allude to mortgages: why should the owners and occupiers of freehold property bear the whole burden of local taxation, while the mortgagee, who derives the greatest advantage from the property, and who might in many cases be regarded as the actual proprietor, is allowed to escape scot-free? If the owner is to be rated in respect of the property, he should in justice have recourse for a fair proportion of the tax on the mortgagee. The Councils should remember, that according to the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76, real and personal property are equally subject to taxation, and that in these times there is no class less able to bear taxation than the unfortunate landowners, and none so able as the money-lenders, whose grinding usury is the subject of such general complaint.

Yours,

B.

EXTRACTS.

Artillery Practice at Ghuznee.—We went to breakfast, and, as we imagined in quiet; but how vain the hope! Just as I was going to the mess-tent of H. M. 40th, the most astounding report struck my ear, and whirr! whirr! whirr! come an enormous shot over the top of the mess-tent; it pitched among some camels, wounded one or two, and was carried by its ricochet over H. M. 31st mess-tent, in rear, where it killed another camel. It was a message from Zubber Jung himself; and when we were just recovering from the effect produced, whizz; came another in the same direction. We started up—for few felt any further appetite for breakfast—and rushed out. Instant orders were given to remove the camp; and as we had understood that he was firing in one direction, which could not be changed, some walked up the main street, and fancied themselves safe,—alas, in vain. One of the shots had been found, and carried to the front of the general's tent; and a large body of officers were collected to view this immense mass of hammered iron, weighing above fifty pounds. We soon had fearful evidence that the group was conspicuous enough to Zubber Jung and his friends; for, after a longer pause than usual, in order to bring him round, whizz came a shot right over the general's tent, and, rebounding, passed through the fly of the tent of Captain Bulton, 2nd regiment N. I. in the rear. It is impossible to describe the horror, which seemed universal, at the really awful noise of these enormous shot, as they flew over our heads: and every one *hurried* towards the hills, where we hoped to be out of their reach. While the camp was moving, which occupied about *three hours*, a dense mass of camels and human beings was huddled together, into which they kept blazing at intervals, differing from ten to thirty minutes, throwing up clouds of dust; and yet—though it seemed impossible but that every ricochet must destroy multitudes, and though our friends, who were in possession of the hills, and witnessed it, dreaded to hear the amount of casualties, such was the goodness of God to us, that we only lost four or five camels killed or wounded—not a single man was touched. I went to bed, earnestly repeating my supplications that the storming of the town might be averted; though I confess I was almost in despair, not seeing how it could be avoided.—*Rev. I. N. Allen's Diary.*

The Best Guide-Book.—When I went, says Collins, the artist, to bid Sir David Wilkie farewell, a day or two before he left home for his last journey, I found him in high spirits, enlarging, with all his high enthusiasm, on the immense advantage he might derive from painting upon holy land, on the very ground on which the event he was about to embody had actually occurred. To make a study at Bethlehem from some young female and child, seemed to me one great incentive to his journey. I asked him if he had any guide-book. He said "Yes, and the very best:" and then unlocking his travelling-box he showed me a pocket Bible. I never saw him again; but the Bible throughout Judea was, I am assured, his best and only hand-book.—*Life of Wilkie.*

Galvanic Electricity for Blasting Rocks.—The galvanic apparatus was on Friday last again successfully applied to the simultaneous ignition of a number of shots for the purpose of disintegrating a large mass of stone in the quarry of Rosyth Castle, about two miles above the Queensferry. The shots were arranged in a line along a ledge of rock 70 feet long, 9 feet broad, and between 7 feet and 8 feet thick. Being loaded with moderate charges of gunpowder, and connected by the conducting wires with a large and powerful galvanic battery, and all the other preliminary preparations effected, immediately on completing the galvanic circle, 11 shots, which had been charged with about 35lbs. of gunpowder, were instantaneously fired, and so great was the concentrated power of the simultaneous explosions, that the whole mass in front of the bores was instantly separated from the contiguous rock; the separated portion containing a mass of no less than 3780 cubic feet of stone, and weighing upwards of 260 tons.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Novel Mode for Preventing Suicide.—A slave-owner, finding that a considerable number of his slaves committed suicide, with a view to escape the horrors of slavery and the smart of the whip, betook himself to the following singular method of stopping the mania. He addressed the slaves thus:—"If any more of you destroy your lives I will hang myself, and follow you into the other country, where I will whip you ten times more than I do now." This had the desired effect, as the slaves, in destroying themselves, only sought to escape from the cruelty of their taskmaster.—*American Paper.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, a Saddle Horse; at 11 o'clock, Virginia Tobacco, Sugar, Teas, Maize, Chedder Cheese, Beef, Pork, Mutton Tallow, Cod Fish, Salmon, Herrings, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Wines, Porter, &c.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pictures, Haberdashery, Slops, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Silver Mounted and Plated Ware, Ketchup, Tea, Annatto, Hair Trunks, Wheat Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At the Cattle Market, at 11 o'clock, Cattle and Sheep.

Mr. Absalom.—At his Rooms, Furniture, Glassware, Crockeryware, &c.

COUNTRY SALE.

Mr. J. Byrnes.—At Abbotsbury, March 29, Milch Cows.

MORETON BAY.



THE *SOVEREIGN*, steamer, will leave Sydney for Brisbane, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sydney, March 18. 3939

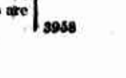
FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,



THE schooner *SUSAN* will sail for the above River, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Jaques's Wharf, Sussex-street. 3941

FOR HOBART TOWN.

Warranted first vessel, to sail on Saturday.



THE favourite Packet-Brig *LOUISA* Will receive cargo on Wednesday morning, and positively sail as above. Has excellent accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers with the best of wines and provisions. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

3958 Queen-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.



THE fast-sailing first class teak built Ship, *GENERAL HEWETT*, burthen per register 960 tons O.M., John Hart, commander, has still four cabins disengaged, early application for which is necessary, as the vessel will positively proceed to sea on Thursday, the 4th day of April; carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,

3995 King-street.

THE Friends of the late George Bailey are most respectfully informed, that his Funeral takes place from Dick's Buildings, Pitt-street South, three doors from Liverpool-street, this afternoon, at four o'clock. 3993

HAWKESBURY SUBSCRIPTION RACES.

AT a Meeting held at Mr. Cross's, the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday, the 18th of January, 1844, it was agreed that Subscription Races should be held at the Windsor Race Course on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of April next, when the following prizes should be run for.

Wednesday, April 10.

1st. The Hawkesbury Town Plate of £75, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £7 10s.; three entrances or no race.

2nd. The Ladies' Purse of £30, for all two-year olds, carrying 6 stone 8 lbs. each; heats once round; entrance £3; three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Derby Stakes of £80, with a Sweepstakes of £5 each added, for all three-year olds, carrying Derby weight: one heat, twice round; entrance £2, three entrance or no race.

Thursday, April 11.

1st. The Publicans' Purse of £40, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £4; three entrances or no race.

2nd. A Hack Race, for £10, with £1 entrance added, for all untrained horses, known to the stewards to be used as common hacks; catch weight; heats once round.

Friday, April 12.

1st. The Richmond Purse of £60, for horses of all ages, carrying weight for age; heats twice round; entrance £6; three entrances or no race. The winner of the Hawkesbury Town Plate to carry 7 lbs. extra, at the discretion of the stewards.

2nd. A Maiden Plate of £30, for horses that have never won a prize of upwards of £10; heats once round: entrance £3; three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Beaten Stakes of £20, with a Sweepstake of £2 each added, for beaten horses during this meeting; one heat, twice round.

All horses to be entered between the hours of two and eight p.m., on Monday, the 8th of April.

JUDGE.
Mr. Andrew Badgery.

STEWARDS.
Messrs.—James Hall
Joseph Pye, Sen.
Thomas Parnell
John Single
William Thomas Baylis
George Seymour
Charles Ezzy

TREASURER AND SECRETARY.
Mr. John Barker.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.
Mr. Richard Sheriff.

Weights to be carried at the above Races.

	st.	lbs.
Two year olds........	6	7
Three ditto	7	6
Four ditto.............	8	4
Five ditto.............	8	12
Six ditto and aged....	9	6

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds, except in races where the weights are specified.

The winner of any private match during the meeting to pay £1 to the fund.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £2, hack races excepted, for which £1 will qualify.

A Fine of £1 to be imposed on any rider wearing false colours.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

Applications for booths must be made to Mr. Richard Sheriff, previous to the 30th day of March.

The Gate will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at twelve o'clock on Saturday, the 30th March; sale to take place at Mr. Thomas Freeman's, George-street, Windsor. The booths to be drawn for at the same time and place. Price of booths, £5.

The tolls charged at the gate will be—
For every four-wheeled carriage..3s.
For every gig ....2s.
For every cart.......................1s.
For each saddle horse ....1s.

Subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen—

Messrs. R. Sherriff	Messrs. J. Gorrick
R. Ridge	T. Freeman
W. Blanchard	G. Wilson
E. Coffey	S. Tuckerman
W. T. Baylis	G. Seymour
W. Town	G. Freeman
J. Higgerson	M. Eagan
Thomas Chaseling	

JOHN BARKER,

3940 Treasurer and Secretary.

BOTANY BAY HURDLE RACE.

IN consequence of sufficient time not having been allowed for the erection of the fences, the Race is postponed until

Saturday next, the 23rd instant.

Conditions.—A Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; distance, three miles; nine leaps, four feet in height; weight, 11 st. 7 lbs.; gentlemen riders; entrances to be made on Thursday, March 21st, between the hours of seven and nine, p. m., at the Cricketers' Hotel, to start at four, p. m., precisely. 3992

LECTURE ON ELECTROTYPEING.

MR. GRAYLING'S sixth Lecture (subject, application of Galvanism to Gilding, Silvering, Engraving, &c., &c.,) will take place This Evening, at St. James's Grammar Scool, at seven o'clock precisely. 3974

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have retired from business. All prescriptions or family receipts left in their hands may be obtained from Charles Mackellar and Co., Surgeons and Druggists, Lower George-street, to whom they with confidence recommend their friends.

T. JESSETT AND CO.,

Chemists, &c., Lower George-street.

CHARLES MACKELLAR AND CO. having purchased the interest of Messrs. Jessett and Co. in the Drug Trade, respectfully inform their friends, that they have all the receipts and prescriptions of the above establishment, which will be accurately dispensed. They have also to intimate, that they have become the sole agents for the "Medicinal Capsules," of which they have a constant supply on hand.

Queen's Wharf, March 19. 3973

MEDICAL.

J. GAIN, from Foss's, begs to acquaint the public that he has opened a Drug Establishment at No. 10, King-street, (one door from Kent-street), where physicians' prescriptions will be carefully dispensed, at unusually low prices. In order to meet the depression of the times, and to enable the poorer class to obtain that relief under their afflictions which their pecuniary circumstances will not at present permit, J. Gain has made arrangements with a Physician and Surgeon to attend every morning from nine to eleven, and in the evening from seven to eight, to give advice gratis, whose prescriptions will be compounded at the usual prices. This arrangement will enable those labouring under any disease, however acute, to obtain relief without being reduced to the necessity of applying to any charitable institution. 3949

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Mr. Petty's severe and continued indisposition, which prevents a meeting at the Hotel, the Committee of Dr. Lang's Testimonial Fund is hereby informed that a meeting will take place THIS EVENING, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Gaunson's, George-street, with a view to close the subscription lists, and to consider other matters of importance connected therewith.

FRANCIS GAUNSON,
RICHARD STUBBS,
3976 G. R. MACRAE.

MAITLAND SHEEP AND CATTLE MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. F. J. KING intimates to the settlers on the Hunter River districts, that his SHEEP AND CATTLE BOILING Establishment, at Maitland, is now in full operation, and capable of melting three thousand sheep or one hundred and fifty bullocks a week.

The long experience which Mr. King has had in the tallow trade, both in England and in this colony, having for sixteen years conducted, in King-street, Sydney, the largest Soap and Candle Manufactory in the colony, (under the firm of Nicholas Aspinall, and afterwards in his own name) enables him to state positively that the tallow produced at his establishment will always command the highest price in the English market.

The price is ten shillings each for bullocks, and nine-pence for sheep. The parties must pay cost price for the casks. The skins can be fellmongered, and the hides salted for the English market, or they can be sent to Mr. King's agent in Sydney, for sale. The tallow and hides are delivered on board the steamboats free of any other charge.

Mr. King is prepared to advance, in Maitland, £23 per ton on tallow, and 5s. each for hides. The price for sheepskins depends upon the quality of the wool.

Parties intending to avail themselves of this establishment are particularly requested to give a few days' notice of their intention to do so.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. King, at the establishment, which is at the rear of the Commercial Bank, West Maitland. 3945

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WELLINGTON AND LACHLAN DISTRICTS.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint the stockholders of the Wellington and Lachlan districts, that he has purchased the necessary apparatus for MELTING DOWN CATTLE AND SHEEP, BY STEAM, which he intends carrying on at King's Plains, where he will be ready to commence about the 1st of April proximo. Charges, &c., will be made known in a future advertisement.

3963 JOHN F. CLEMENTS.

THE undersigned having Removed their Store from Queen's place to Jamison-street, take the opportunity of offering to the notice of dealers and others the following extensive assortment of Goods, recently landed—

Moleskin jackets and trousers
Blue cloth ditto ditto
Plush waistcoats
Cord trousers
Cotton and India-rubber braces
Muslin and cambric prints
Calicos, sheetings, and shirtings
Christie's beaver, Paris, and gossamer hats
Gingham and silk umbrellas, parasols, &c.
Ladies' white stays
Dunstable and Tuscan hats and bonnets
Artificial flowers
Lace, edgings, &c.
Superfine white shirts
Perfumery, brushes, and Eau de Cologne
Boots and shoes
Irish linen
Blankets, assorted sizes
Broadcloths
Jewellery and watch materials, London made
Grindery
Candle moulds and stands
Brazier's copper and brass
Rope and grass mats
Scrubbing brushes
Curled horsehair
Glass, consisting of tumblers, wine glasses, &c.
Lotus Moons
Shot, Nos. 1 to 8

An extensive assortment of Ship Chandlery, comprising—

Rope, houseline and marline, lead lines, ship's hearths and binnacles, signal lanterns, bunting, flags and Marriott's code, compasses, holloware for ships' use, pitch, tar, &c., &c.

L. & S. SPYER.

Jamison-street, March 18. 3954

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Van Diemen's Land BRAN and POLLARD; also, a regular supply of FINE FLOUR, at £12 per ton, cash.

D. M'INTYRE.

Sussex-street, opposite Patent Slip. 3950

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, EARTHENWARE, CHINA, IRONSTONE CHINA, and GLASS, of every description, by the single package, at very low prices for cash.

R. M. ROBEY,

3937 427, George-street.

GROCERY FRUITS

DRIED APPLES
Turkey figs
Patras and Zante currants
Elmé raisins
Sultana ditto

in the finest order, and at the usual moderate prices.

ROBERT PORTER,

3965 424, George-street.

FRESH PINE-APPLE CHEESE.

PINE CHEESE, 6 lbs. each, at 9d. per lb.

Fresh Hams, averaging from 10 lbs. to 16 lbs., at 7½d. per lb.

An allowance made upon the above prices by taking a quantity.

S. ELLIOTT,

Agent.

Charlotte-place. 3970

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

C. CHAPMAN begs most respectfully to inform the gentry and the public generally, that he has just opened a few cases of the most splendid Bohemian glassware, consisting of—

Flower vases in great variety
Sporting and drinking cups
Toilet bottles
Hyacinth glasses, &c., &c.

As the above will be sold at prices to suit the times, C. C. hopes he will be favoured with a visit from his friends and patrons.

N.B.—As it is the intention of the advertiser to clear off his stock of China and Earthenware, in order to make room for goods of another description, he will do so at cost prices.

406, George-street, next the Royal Hotel. 3985

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS

R. FAWCETT begs respectfully to acquaint drapers, country storekeepers, and the public generally, that in addition to his regular sales by public auction, he has always on hand an extensive assortment of drapery goods, suitable for the season, to which he invites their attention, as they will be offered by private sale at the lowest market prices.

Commercial Sale Rooms,

George-street, March 18. 3972

CASH! CASH! CASH!

BEST PRICE given for second-hand clothes, dressing-cases, writing-desks, books, linen, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY.

Vine Cottage, Kent-street.

North of Erskine-street.

N.B.—Sums advanced on portable property, in sums from £1 to £100. A note addressed to the above parties waited upon at their own residences. 3947

HOODED BRITSKA.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Britska Phaeton adapted for one or two horses; also, a splendid Horse, warranted sound, and fit for saddle or harness. For further particulars apply to Charles M'Laughlin, coach-builder, York-street. 3959

QUIT-RENTS.

To the Holders of Grants of Land on which Quit-Rent is due, in the Police Districts of Windsor, Penrith, and Hartley.

HAVING received a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, (a copy of which is subjoined), instructing me immediately to adopt measures to recover the arrears of quit-rent due on all grants of land, in the above districts, belonging to parties who have not complied with the Government regulation of 1st January, 1841, I hereby give you notice, that any holders of such grants as do not pay up the arrears of quit-rent due by them, either to me or at the Colonial Treasury, on or before the 16th day of April next, will have their property levied upon to satisfy such arrears.

RICHARD SHERRIFF,

Collector.

Quit-Rent Office, Windsor, March 16.

[copy.]

Revenue Branch, Colonial Treasury,

Sydney, March 11.

No. 44-373.

Sir,—Drawing your attention to the large amount of arrears of quit-rent due in the districts for which you are collector, and to the circumstance of many of the defaulters having promised to settle when the wool season came on, I have now to request that immediate measures may be adopted to recover the whole amount due by those who have not yet complied with the Government regulation of 1st January, 1841, by paying instalments of the arrears as therein required.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. D. Riddell.

Mr. R. Sherriff, Collector of Quit-Rents,

Windsor. 3936

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF SAMUEL LEVY,

Late of Muswellbrook, Hunter's River, General Dealer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the above Estate will be held at my Office, in Kent-street, Sydney, (next door to Dr. Wallace's,) on Saturday, the 30th current, at Twelve o'clock at noon, to receive and decide on an offer of two shillings and two-pence in the pound, to be paid by equal instalments at three and six months, with security if required, which, with two shillings and ten-pence in the pound already paid, will make up five shillings in the pound; and to consent to the release of the Estate from sequestration forthwith.

DANIEL MACLEOD,

Auctioneer and Accountant,

Kent-street, next door to Dr. Wallace's.

Sydney, March 18. 3951

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Mr. Robert Anderson, under his assignment, (10th October, 1840), will be held at the offices of Messrs. Holden, Chambers, and M'Carthy, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

R. ANDERSON.

Sydney, March 18. 3952

I, JOHN BROWN, Saddler, George-street, Sydney, hereby give notice, that I ceased to be a shareholder or partner in the Bank of New South Wales on the 13th instant, of which all parties concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Sydney, March 18. 3944

MR. MONTAGUE RUST, arrived at Hobart Town in the year 1837, in the ship *Fairlie*, and resided in Hobart Town several months, since which his friends have had no tidings of him. He is hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned; and any party giving information as to his present place of abode will confer an obligation.

FRANCIS HALKED,

Of New England, New South Wales; or to the care of Mr. Tegg, Sydney. 3955

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL of the present clip.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,

3969 Queen-street.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS will be received until Monday, the 1st day of April next, at the office of the undersigned, where the plans and specification may be seen, for the erection and completion of two dwelling-houses, &c., in George-street. Security will be required for the completion of the buildings.

JAMES HUME.

No. 10, King-street, March 18. 3956

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS.

A TEACHER of the French and German Languages respectfully offers his services to the gentry of Sydney. Terms very moderate, to meet the depression of the times. Applications to W. F., left at the *Herald* Office, will be immediately attended to. 6946

A YOUNG MAN, just arrived from London, wishes to engage in some mercantile house as shopman or clerk, or any other capacity where he can be useful. Reference, of first-rate respectability in Sydney. Letters addressed to Mr. Haydon, *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention. 3934

TO MILLERS.

WANTED, an experienced Miller, to take charge of a Windmill, in the New England district. Apply to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,

3943 George-street.

A PRECENTOR being wanted for the Scots Church, Jamison-street, applications, accompanied with testimonials of character and ability, will be received by the undersigned until 1st April.

FRANCIS GAUNSON.

March 18. 3975

WANTED, a married couple as house servants for a gentleman's establishment in the country. Apply to Ramsay, Young, and Co., at the hour of ten. 3961

WANTED, a female cook, one who understands her business; unexceptionable references as to character required from her last place. Apply to Mrs. Saul Lyons, Pitt-street. 3950

WANTED, a single man, as groom and coachman, and to make himself generally useful; also, an English farm labourer, accustomed to plough and the management of horses. Certificates of character and competency will be required. Apply to Mr. George Bowman, Richmond. 3938

MARE FOUND.

FOUND STRAYED, about 12 months since, on Mr. Suffolk's Run, Tumble-down Barn, South Creek, near Windsor, a Chestnut Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, white blaze down the face, branded RK on near shoulder. If the above mare is not claimed within one month from the date hereof, she will be sold to defray the expenses of grazing and advertising.

JOSEPH SUFFOLK.

Windsor, March 16. 3935

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the Commercial Wharf, on Friday last, a Black wire-haired Greyhound Dog, having a sprinkling of grey hairs on his back, and answers to the name of Spring. Whoever will bring the Dog to Mr. Richard Hill, two doors north of the School of Arts, shall receive the above reward. Persons found harbouring the Dog after this notice will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

RICHARD HILL.

March 18. 3949

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A GENTLEMAN who wishes for a quiet residence, in an airy situation, may be accommodated therewith at the north end of this city. The family would duly appreciate the society of a gentleman who values the principles of religion. He would be provided with a large bed room on reasonable terms. Apply by letter to T.U., *Herald* Office. 3957

BOARD and LODGING, two or three Gentlemen can be accomodated with the above in a respectable house, where their comforts are strictly attended to, on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. Strutt, Jamison-street. 3990

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let, a Parlour and Bedroom, with the use of the kitchen, in Prince-street North. Rent 10s. per week. Apply to P. J., *Herald* Office. 3986

SALES BY AUCTION.

MUSHROOM & WALNUT KETCHUP, ANNATTO, WAFERS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 19th MARCH,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

Sixteen casks, 8 and 10 dozen pints, mushroom and walnut ketchup
Four kegs extra annatto
Two cases wafers, in boxes.

Terms—Cash. 3966

A MIXED HERD OF VERY SUPERIOR CATTLE.

JOHN G. COHEN is instructed to sell by auction, at Mr. Thomas's, Rooty Hill, near St. Mary's, on the Western Road, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

A mixed Herd, consisting of—
Milking Cows
Heifers
Steers
Bullocks

In lots to suit purchasers.

N.B. A number of fine Steers, fit for breaking in.

Terms—Cash. 3967

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

T. ABSALOM will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York-street, opposite the Market,

THIS DAY, MARCH 19,

Four hundred pounds of candles, starch, beef, tongues, and flour; also, crockery and glass-ware, consisting of flat dishes, dinner plates, pudding ditto, vegetable dishes, ground bottom tumblers, plain ditto, cut wines, plain ditto; after which, furniture, beds, mattresses, pillows, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention; the whole without reserve. 3960

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street,

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 20th Inst.,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

One case Irish linens
One ditto fancy check muslins
One ditto plain ditto
One bale gambroons
One case regatta shirts
Two bales super shirtings
Two cases fancy prints
Two bales unbleached sheetings
One case fancy shawls
Two bales blankets
Striped Jeans
One hundred pairs unlined moleskin trousers
One hundred moleskin jackets
Fifty pair printed moleskin trousers
One case waistcoats
Linen ticks
British corahs
India ditto
Pongees
Cotton braces
Assorted slops
Cotton handkerchiefs,

With a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms—Cash. 3968

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA, DUNBAR'S ALE AND PORTER, CHOICE WINES, WOOL, &c

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THURSDAY, 21st MARCH,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Four hundred boxes superior black tea
Five hundred dozen Dunbar's ale and porter
A quantity of choice wines, and
A few bales of fine wool.

Terms at sale. 3942

45 BALES OF FINE WOOL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

THURSDAY NEXT, THE 21st MARCH,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty-four bales of Fine Wool.

☞ These Wools are at the Mart of the Auctioneer for inspection, and on examination will be found to be the finest yet offered for public sale.

Terms at sale. 3971

LITERARY SALE.

J. K. HEYDON will Sell by Auction, at his Mart, King-street West,

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,

A most miscellaneous collection of NEW BOOKS and STATIONERY further particulars of which will appear in the *Herald* of to-morrow.

Catalogues ready on Wednesday.

Terms as usual. 3994

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF BENJAMIN YABSLEY, MILLER'S POINT, STOREKEEPER.

By order of John Walker, Esq., Official Assignee: under Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 17.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS is instructed to sell, on the premises of the insolvent,

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant,

at eleven o'clock precisely,

A skiff, 16 feet long
A jolly-boat, 18 feet long, with oars, paddles, &c.
A goat, hand-truck, chain cable, ropes, &c.
A silver hunting-watch, gold seal and key
Coffee mill, three casks pork
And all the stock-in-trade, consisting of tea, flour, pepper, and other groceries; a quantity of ironmongery, sailors' clothing, crockery, glass, honey, seeds; and other things too numerous now to particularise.

JOHN WALKER,

3964 Official Assignee.

TWO THOUSAND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

By order of the Executors to a Gentleman deceased.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, at twelve o'clock, on

THURSDAY, THE 28th INSTANT,

The following lot of fine woolled Sheep:—
576 Ewes, of mixed ages
446 Ditto, three years old
289 Maiden Ewes
650 Wethers, a mixed flock.

The above are depasturing on Bathurst Plains, and are from the well known Maryville flocks, the wool of which has always commanded the highest prices in the home markets.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to M. Macartney, Esq., Glanmire, near Bathurst, (in whose charge the sheep are) or at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 3989

GREY SADDLE HORSE.

This Day, at Half-past Ten o'Clock.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At Half-past Ten o'Clock,

A Grey Saddle Horse, five years old, sixteen hands; also, saddle and bridle.

The above is a very useful animal, and has been accustomed to tandem.

Terms—Cash. 3984

COD FISH AND SALMON,

Just landed, and in first-rate condition.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock,

Fifteen bales Cod Fish, 200 lb. each
One hundred and fifty tins Fresh Salmon, 2 and 4 lb. tins.

Terms—Cash. 3983

MAIZE.

TUESDAY, 19th INSTANT.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office,

THIS DAY, THE 19th INS[illegible]

At Eleven o'clock,

Five hundred bushels Maize, a [illegible] ple, and will be sold in lo[illegible] chasers.

Terms at sale.

BEEF AND MESS [illegible]

MR. MORT will sell [illegible] at his Rooms, four [illegible] General Post Office,

THIS DAY, THE 19th [illegible]

At Eleven o'clock,

Twenty tierces beef, in first-rat[illegible]
Fifteen barrels prime mess pork.

Terms at sale.

CHEDDER CHEESE, IN PRIME CONDITION, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

TUESDAY, the 19th, at 11 O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office,

THIS DAY, THE 19th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock,

Five cases Chedder cheese, packed in salt and tins
Five ditto ditto
Three tins of Herrings.

The above are now in the course of landing.

Also,

Three cases Virginia tobacco
One and a quarter cwt. corrosive sublimate, damaged.

Terms at sale. 3981

HYSONSKIN AND CONGOU TEAS.

TUESDAY, the 19th Instant.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY, THE 19th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

200 chests hyson-skin Tea, warranted a sound wholesome article.
185 chests congou
90 half chests ditto
15 chests black tea
100 boxes superior souchong.

Terms at sale. 3982

SUGAR.

On account of whom it may concern: ex *Urgent*, Thomson, master, from Manila.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, at eleven o'clock,

THIS DAY,

Fifty-three bags Sugar, more or less damaged.

Terms—Cash. 3977

MUTTON TALLOW.

THIS DAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

Half a ton of Mutton Tallow.

Terms at sale. 3987

SHERRY IN WOOD, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PORTER, &c., &c.

THIS DAY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At Twelve o'clock precisely.

Twenty casks, 4 dozen each, Sherry Wine
Nine cases, 3 dozen each, Medoc Claret
Twelve cases, 3 dozen each, Claret
Twelve cases, 3 dozen each, Pink Champagne
Twenty-four baskets, each 1 dozen, pale Champagne
Two butts, Three hogsheads, Twelve quarter casks } Very superior Gold Coloured Sherry
Five butts, Seven hogsheads } Very superior rich old Brown Sherry
Seven hogsheads Claret
Three casks, each 6 dozen, Six casks, each 3 dozen } Bottled Stout

The sale of the above Wines will commence precisely at Twelve o'clock.

Terms at sale. 4988

SADDLERY, BRUSHES, IRONMONGERY, SHOWER BATHS.

Thursday, 21st March.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on

THURSDAY, 21st MARCH,

At Eleven o'clock,

Four cases Saddlery, consisting of hackney saddles, ladies' side ditto, gig harness, bridles, horse collars, best Weymouth and Portsmouth bridles, stirrup irons, mare combs, spoke brushes, dog collars and chains, fancy horse rugs, best blanket rugs, Witney flocks, plain and twisted snaffle bitts, water and dandy brushes, shoe brushes, girth, web, checked, and strap roller web, double and single girths, white serge, horse bandage, carpet, bags, silver mounted riding whips, jockey and dog whips, best hunting and gig whips, waggon whips, shot pouches, holsters, breaking bits, whipcord, gig mats
Carriage sponge, horse nets, &c., &c.
One cask oval iron pots, tea-kettles and glue-pots.
One case Ironmongery, consisting of—Hammers, augurs, turning tools, punches, mortice chisels, gouges, plane irons, files, centre bitts, palm irons, mop ferrules, wrought iron letters, brass hinges, hooks, screw drivers, pincers, &c., &c.

Also—

Two very excellent patent shower baths, very complete.

Terms at sale. 3978

HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG will hold his Periodical Sale, at his Repository, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at noon, at which a variety of Saddle and Draught Horses will be sold. 3991

MR. JAMES BYRNES will sell by public auction, at Abbotsbury, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at twelve o'clock precisely, in lots to suit purchasers,

About seventy Cows, part of which are in milk, and were selected for dairy purposes, by G. Elliott, Esq., P. M.

Terms at sale. 3827

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 18, 1844.

Brown and another v. Bryant.
Simmons v. Same.
Same v. Same.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at noon, at defendant's stores, Bank-court, King-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of oil paints, wines, deal planks, carriages, horse and gig, office furniture, &c.; unless this execution be previously satisfied.

For the Under Sheriff,

3962 JOHN LEGH VANNETT.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521391

REVIEW.

[Tal]es of the Colonies; or, the Adventures of [a]n Emigrant. **Edited by a late Colonial Magistrate. 3 vols. London: Saunders and Otley.**

We have here a work published almost on authority. The first edition was anonymous; but in a second, which it had reached some months before our last intelligence from England, we find the "late Colonial Magistrate" to be C. Rowcroft, Esq., late justice of the peace in Van Diemen's Land. Our comments on this work will be but few. We are too favourably disposed to those narrations which have truth for their basis to cavil much either at language or style. We would rather have *la vérité* than *le recherché;* more especially when we find that almost every writer who has written of New South Wales, of Van Diemen's Land, even to the anonymous and falsifying scribblers whose letters have of late found their way into the papers in the mother country, have endeavoured by every means to prejudice against and to injure the colonies of this Southern Hemisphere. We have before us the work which calls forth this notice. True it is spun out to the orthodox number of volumes, (three to wit), and one might well have been spared us. There is an incidental love affair which makes it a novel, and but just a novel; but there is much of valuable information to the colonist which renders the work worthy of far higher attention than that of mere novel readers. We have the experience of a colonist in Van Diemen's Land from eighteen hundred and seventeen, almost to these latter days, when mistaken philanthrophy and its failures, and the consequent recurrence to military (or something worse) discipline has been found absolutely necessary.

The introduction to this book would be worthy of transcription into every colonial paper, were it not that it would occupy too much space; but the following passages are too important in their truth to omit:

The increasing difficulty of maintaining a family in England, in which the competition for *mere subsistence* has become so keen; and the still greater difficulty of providing for children, when their mature years render it imperative on the parent to seek for some profession or calling, on which they may rely for their future support, has excited amongst all classes a strong attention towards the colonies of Great Britain, where fertile and unclaimed lands, almost boundless in extent, await only the labour of man to produce all that man requires.

This is a suitable prelude to what follows. The same has been urged over and over again, the Colonial Office at home has been enlightened on every point, but still in vain, and we may yet say with the "Colonial Magistrate:"

It seems, indeed, that there must be some strange neglect or ignorance on the part of the Government or Legislature of a State, when a large portion of an active, industrious, and intelligent population, willing to work, and capable of producing more than sufficient for their own subsistence, and of adding immeasurably to the national wealth, cannot make the wealth producing power of their labour available.

All those practically acquainted with the colonies must feel that if one-tenth part of the annual expenditure of poor's rates for some years past had been directed to a systematic plan of national emigration, for the *conversion of the wretched half-starved pauper into the contented* (qy.) *well-fed colonist,* all the irritation and ill-will which have been caused by the concoction of the new poor law for grinding the labouring man down to the lowest degree above starvation point, might have been happily avoided.

In talking of the introduction, however, we must not forget the work itself, and there can be no necessity here for our entering into any of the originating causes of Chartism or Rebeccaism, so we will at once to the tales.

William Thornley is the hero of the tales; it is he who goes through all the adventures, he who suffers, and finally, as he himself tells us, reaps (with his family) all the benefit; therefore shall we allow him to introduce himself.

It was in the beginning of the year 1816 that I was first in difficulties in England; that was just after the close of the long war. * *

I had carried on, for many years, a pretty good business at Croydon, in the corn trade. I did something with coals too, the canal being handy; (by the bye, that gave me the idea when I went abroad of the advantage of water-carriage), and I never refused any sort of small trading that seemed likely to turn to profit. But the corn business was my main stay, and that brought me a good deal into communication with farmers, and their way of farming; but I found that farming was a very different thing here in Van Diemen's Land to what it was in Surrey. I remember, as if it was yesterday, that one morning, when I went to the corn-market, I found a cluster of farmers and others standing round a neighbour of mine, reading a letter; it was from a son of his—a wild sort of chap—who had gone out as mate of a vessel to Sydney, or Botany Bay, as it was called then. * * * * * Well, the reading of this letter caused a good deal of amusement, speaking of the kangaroos, and the natives, and the bushrangers; but what surprised us most was to hear how easily the young fellow had turned farmer: for farming was not at all in his line, as he had scarcely looked into a farm in his life when he was in England.

The reading of the letter above mentioned induced our hero to emigrate, and he did emigrate to Van Diemen's Land with a wife, a wife's mother, and five children. His capital, when he arrived in Van Diemen's Land, was about £780 sterling, besides a variety of useful articles for a new settler. Thornley had obtained an order for selection of a grant, and in seeking for his "farm," or rather where he should make a farm, his adventures commence.

Hobart Town was at this time (1817) called "the Camp;" New Norfolk was just settled on by the colonists, who found that Norfolk Island was not adapted for colonization; and Launceston of these days was called "the other side of the country." On a fine morning, however, Mr. Thornley walked out to look for some good ground on which to settle himself. His first *rencontre* is with a rascally publican, who very *kindly* wishes him to stop a day or two at his *hostelrie*, and then to see—or at all events to take a glass of *rum*: to which Thornley has a most decided aversion. He gets rid of the publican and of some men in his employment on a ferry; and his next meeting is one which fortunate though strange in its commencement, had an influence in all his after proceedings. We cannot do better than let the author describe this meeting for himself—

As I cast my eyes about, I spied a rough-looking man seated on the ground at a little distance from the road, near a little rocky mount, drinking water from a spring which oozed over the shelf of a little platform of stone. His feet were enveloped in a pair of old mocassins made out of sheep's skins, with the wool outside, but much worn, it seemed, with travel. His legs were bare. A pair of very old knee-breeches, which once had buttons and strings, but which now had none, encased his nether person. The principal part of his dress was a frock coat of kangaroo-skin. A grizzly beard, of a fortnight's growth, gave a finish to his ferocious appearance. I surveyed this hairy individual with much curiosity, as I advanced towards him, and with some mistrust, for there were bushrangers abroad, and although this was not a likely place to meet with them, I was strange to the country, and thought it best to be on my guard. I kept my hand therefore convenient to the lock of my piece, with the muzzle before me, careless like, but quite ready. My precaution, however, did not escape the observation of the kangaroo man, who now turning his face to me and looking up, said in a country-like tone:

"You needn't be afeeard o' me, Master. If you want water, come and drink. Thank God, there *is* water in the country, plenty and sweet enough—except where it's brackish. Drink, (seeing that I hesitated) well I'll go farther off; no wonder perhaps you are timid a bit.—If you'd a gone through what I've gone through in this wretched country, you'd have reason enough for it."

The man thus introduced creates a very considerable portion of the interest pertaining to the volumes of this work, and as his "notions" may not be unprofitable even now, we shall not hesitate to transcribe them.

He had been attacked by bushrangers, stripped of his own clothes, and they had mercifully given him their cast off; after they had made him bear their provisions for some days,—hear him:—

"Lord forgive me—I wish I was well out of it. Fool that I was to leave my old master in Shropshire to come out here to get land of my own. Ah—well—go farther and fare worse. These rascals, these bushrangers, took every individual thing I had about me, and kept me for three days to carry their baggage for them. The one that took my coat, and a prime velveteen one it was, with plenty of pockets, chucked his kangaroo skin jacket to me; 'here, my hearty,' says he, 'is something to remember us by. You can't say we haven't treated you well, for you have shared of the best with us, and we have shown you all the country.' These mocassins I got at a stock-keeper's hut, who let me fit the sheep skin warm to my feet, and they were comfortable enough at first, but now they are dry, they get unpleasant. But it's not long that I'll wear 'em, for I'll go back home again to England, if I have to work my passage. Heaven send that I was out of this horrible place! I do really think it was made before the other countries were begun, and found not to answer. There is nothing in it like anything anywhere else, and what's worse, there's nothing in it to eat."

"Nothing to eat! that's a bad job; how do people subsist then?"

"Oh! I don't mean there's nothing to eat exactly; though I don't know what one can get all over the country but mutton chops and dampers; but I mean that the country furnishes nothing of itself: no animals, no fruits, no roots. Now I thought before I came here, there must be plenty of fruit in a warm climate; but, bless your heart, you may look a long time in the woods for anything to eat, I can tell you. The only thing like a fruit that I've ever seen, is a cherry wrong made, with the stone growing outside. I did eat a lot of them one day when I was hard run, as I observed the birds eat 'em, and a pretty curmuring they produced in my inside; but that's neither here nor there. What I say is this: this is the worst country, and the most dreadful place that ever man was in, and all I wish is that I was out of it."

"I am sorry," said I, "to hear you give so bad an opinion of the country I have come to settle in, Mr. ———; you have not told me your name."

"Crab—Samuel Crab; that's my name, and that was my father's name. You see I am a Shropshire man, and for five-and-thirty years I was head ploughman to Squire Dampier, at Dampier Hall. A good master he was to me, and a fool was I for leaving him; but it all came from reading and writing."

"From reading and writing!—how was that?"

"Why, you see, one day I was at the blacksmith's about a plough, and as I had nothing to do, I took up a newspaper that was there (od rot the writers on 'em) and began reading about the colony of Van Diemen's Land, of all places in the world, what capital land was there, and what high wages were to be got, and how much farming men were wanted, and particularly ploughmen, and how you were sure to make your fortune there quite out of hand like. Well, if ever I longed for anything in my life, it was to have a bit of land of my own; but I never could get hold of it any how, nor saw any likelihood of it. So, in short, I was seized with a sort of fit to go to Van Diemen's Land, and go I would, spite of what master could say. I had saved a matter o' 'bout a hundred and fifty pound, and so go I did, and now I'll go back again."

I was little damped to hear this talk from a real farming man, and one, too, who had seen a good deal of the country, and I began to have misgivings of the prudence of what I had done, in leaving a rich and settled country like England, for a new and wild region such as Van Diemen's Land. My new acquaintance seemed rather of a dull and obstinate nature, like most farming men in the middle counties of England, and was likely enough to be prejudiced against the country after the mauling the bushrangers had given him; but still I thought he could tell me what he had seen, so as he seemed inclined to talk I went on to question him for the sake of information.

"What system of farming," said I, "do they follow most in this country?"

"System? Bless you, you don't suppose they follow any system here. The way they go on is quite disgusting to me; they know no more of farming than a Londoner. They don't know how to grow anything."

"No wheat?"

"Yes, they do grow wheat—such as it is."

"Barley?"

"Yes: barley."

"Oats?"

"Not seen much oats: however, I believe they can grow."

"Potatoes?"

"Oh—plenty of potatoes."

"Vegetables? cabbages, peas beans, and such like?"

"Yes: I can't say but they can grow 'em; but they're too large to please me, and I'm sure they grow too quick; besides, it stands to reason that things can't grow properly with the soil just disturbed as it's done here. A man in my country would be ashamed to call it digging. And then to see what they call a field of wheat! I call it a field of stumps! And where there's no stumps they don't do much better. They just put the plough once through it, and there lies the sod, turned up with the grass growing on it; and then a weaver chap, or a London pickpocket, comes with the seed in a bag, and oh, my eyes, how I laughed! he flings it about as if he was feeding the chickens; and then another chap comes with a large branch of a tree, drawn by a couple of oxen, and he sweeps the grain about, and that they call harrowing! and when that's done they just leave it."

"And what becomes of it?"

"Oh, first the cockatoos get a good bellyful, and then the parrots and magpies have a peck at it. But it comes up at last."

"Well, that's something."

"Yes—maybe—but it oughtn't to come up done in that slovenly way. It's a shame to waste good seed so. And then when they *do* get a bit of land a little—no not in order—but out of disorder, how they do work it, dear me! What do you think a sort of cockney chap said to me at Pitt-water, for I've been over there? Says I to him, 'Friend,' says I, 'how often do you let your land lie fallow in these parts?' 'Fallow,' says he, 'what's that?' 'You're a pretty chap to be a farmer,' said I, 'not to know what lying fallow means. Why lying fallow means letting the land rest a bit to recover itself for another crop.' 'Oh,' said he, 'our land in this place never lies "fallow" as you call it; we just put the same crop in every year. There—that field has grown wheat for eleven years.' 'What, have you had the cruelty,' said I, 'to put wheat on that bit of land for eleven years?' 'To be sure I have,' said he, 'and shall grow wheat on it for eleven years longer, if I live.' Master, you might have knocked me down with a feather; I never before heard anything so horrid. I felt sure at once, that no good was to be done in a country where creatures harrow with branches of trees, and treat their land so cruelly. But it was worse than that when I came to look more into it. I know you won't believe it; they'll never believe it of me when I get back to Shropshire. This very bit of land, that I've told you of, that the creature grew corn on for eleven year without stopping, never had—no—not so much as a handful of manure the whole eleven year. What do you think of that? Would any Christian farmer in England treat his land so? Why, it's against nature!"

Well, after all this, it being sure that no vessel was to sail for England, Crab set out with Mr. Thornley to select a farm, which they eventually did select on a tract of country lying westward on the banks of the Clyde in the district of Murray. On the 26th February, 1817, our new settler started from Hobart Town with his family to take possession of his farm.

The history of the progress to the farm can contain nothing new to those who have any idea of bullock-driving, except that the fearful cursing and swearing which is heard at every team in every hilly district is excluded in toto from the colonist's narrative. He had assigned servants, and he had bought bullocks, and finally he arrived on his farm. The river adjoining it was called the "Fat Doe River," and his was the first farm on it. A house was to be built, and it was built, of logs—and ground was turned up, and after sundry difficulties got over, Crab, who continued with our settler and his family, ploughed it in the true Shropshire style, and was not discontented with the result, although he still declared his intention to be to return home by the "next ship."

"Crab" does not go "home," however, and he is worth following for some short time in Van Diemen's Land. Hear him as to the antipodes—

Crab says that every thing is wrong on this side of the globe, and that he is sure Nature first tried her hand at creation in Van Diemen's Land, and found that she was making mistakes, so she went right over to the other side and mended matters. "For," says he, "look at the trees, instead of shedding their leaves in winter, they shed their bark; and there it hangs, in rags and tatters, till it drops off. Would any decent, respectable tree in England behave in such a manner? And then look at what they call rivers! Why, the river Jordan (it's a shame to give it such a Scripture name) isn't so broad as the New River at home! As to the Clyde, I don't know what to make of it; it runs up-hill in some places. The river Derwent is a biggish river, to be sure, but you can never depend on it; it never knows its own mind, sometimes it's high and sometimes it's low, and there's no trusting to its tides, at least so they tell me in the camp. And the grass! it isn't green, like honest, wholesome grass at home, but brown, and as coarse as wire-grass in a swamp. If you want to make the grass green in Van Diemen's Land, you must set fire to a patch, and then what comes up after is green for a while, but there's little of it. There's not a natural flower in the whole country; nor a root, nor a plant, nor a fruit for man's eating. The cherry-tree, as they call it, is a funny thing indeed! a sour, squashy thing, with the stone forgotten in the middle, and so it was stuck outside, for the look's sake, I suppose. Then every thing is contrary; you never know which is north and south, and it is winter in June and summer in January! I tell you what it is, Master, it's all a mistake, and the best thing we can do is to go back to a country fit for a Christian to live in—to old England, where a man knows what he's about, and can get a pint of beer if he wants it, and can get his plough and his cart dragged by horses, and not by bullocks in this outlandish fashion.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, IN 1821—1824.

In 1821, a careful census was taken of the statistics of the colony, which I find in my journal to stand thus:—

Number of inhabitants, 7185; acres in cultivation, 14,940; sheep, 170,000; cattle, 35,000; horses, 350.

During 1822 two magistrates were appointed for this district.

May, 1824.—Matters remained much as usual up to May, 1824. This completes my seventh year in the colony. During these seven years the colony had assumed a very different appearance. Numerous emigrants had arrived, and the country had become more settled. The value of sheep had risen in 1821, and good ewes sold currently for 20s. a-head, and if with lambs by their side, from 20s. to 30s. This state of things put the old settlers who had attended to their stock in fine spirits, for the influx of settlers kept up the price of stock for some years. I did very well by the sale of mine, and had the good fortune not to neglect taking advantage of the opportunity. I realized considerable sums by the sales which I made, and my sheep sold well, as the wool was fine enough to command a ready sale at the same time that the carcass was heavy enough to suit the new settlers, who wanted sheep as meat for consumption.

BUSHRANGERS ABROAD.

Just before the winter, that is, in the beginning of May, 1824, we were sitting round our cheerful fire, and the servant had with difficulty borne in a huge log to replenish it; it was about 9 o'clock and quite dark, when the barking of the dogs announced the arrival of a stranger; he was on horseback, as we could hear from the sound of the horse's hoofs on the hard ground. He was quickly shown into the house, and, according to the custom of the colony, food and drink were placed before him ere he was troubled with any questions. But he was eager to communicate the tidings with which he was charged.

Information had been received by the government of the escape of a body of convicts from Macquarie Harbour, who were spreading consternation over the district of Pittwater, where they had plundered and ill-used many settlers, and where they had been joined by further bands of convict servants. Our guest was in haste to communicate the intelligence to the resident magistrates, as it was thought likely that the band of bushrangers would turn their steps to this district, as being unprotected, and abounding to the west in places of concealment.

We were still in earnest conversation on this alarming news, and I was hastily revolving in my mind the best means of guarding against an attack, when loud cries, seemingly for help, from the opposite side of the river, on which a new settler had lately fixed himself, caused us suddenly to break up our party.

The cries for help proceeded from the family of a new settler: the assistance, however, came too late. The bushrangers had gone off, taking with them as prisoner the settler whose house they had pillaged.

The day had just begun to break, when we were cheered by the appearance of the young magistrate on horseback, with a servant and two friends also mounted, and two constables on foot. They were all well armed; and when he had communicated to us the intelligence which he had received in the night of the numbers and desperation of the bushrangers, we were not a little glad to be joined by such an efficient reinforcement. The magistrate immediately took on himself the conduct of the expedition; and his activity and determination were so well known, that all the party were happy to place themselves under his direction.

The track was soon found, as the large body of the bushrangers, laden with their booty, could not conceal the marks of their passage.

The pursuers were destined however to meet with other foes as well as the bushrangers; they came on the first morning of their pursuit on the remains of three stock-keepers, who had been slaughtered by them.

At this time a native of Australia, by name Musquito, a tall and powerful man, had been committing many atrocities in Van Diemen's Land. He had been sent from Sydney some years before for an offence, I think it was a murder that he had committed, by Governor Macquarie, a proceeding complained of at the time, but gradually forgotten, as Musquito, until within the last year or so, had conducted himself well, and had proved himself useful several occasions, by tracking runaway convicts, and lost or stolen sheep. It was known that he was at the head of a mob of natives, consisting of about thirty; but we had no idea that he was in that part of the island however, this looked very like some of his work, and we were not a little troubled at the prospect of having to contend against the treacherous natives as well as with the fierce and desperate bushrangers.

They next came upon a native's grave where was the body of a black, shot by one of the stock-keepers, whose body had previously been found,—and in a few moments the spears of the natives came flying amongst them.

The natives made off, and now comes the stirring part of the tale.

We were hastening after them, when suddenly thirty or forty armed men started up from beneath the bank, and fired a volley on us, which brought us to a stand-still. We were all in a line, separated, but not far from each other, the chase after the natives having caused us to break our ranks. I looked down our line when the volley was fired, and it was with the most painful concern that I saw my young friend Beresford drop to the ground.

It was clear that the natives had formed a junction with the bushrangers, and now our little party stood in their presence, with fearful odds against us, and with three of us disabled.

The pursuers had to cross the Shannon before any decisive blows were struck. Near Arthur's Lake they came upon the bushrangers.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

A shot from behind a tree warned us that our approach was discovered. This did not stop our advance, however, and rapidly ascending a green knoll, we beheld before us the party of bushrangers in battle array. We levelled our pieces; but the voice of our leader arrested our impetuosity.

"Stop," said he, "that is not according to promise. You must not fire without the word."

"The bushrangers will not wait for the word," said one of us, for at that moment they fired a volley at us. Again, my poor young friend Beresford had the misfortune to be hit. He dropped to the ground.

Our enemies had not had time to load again; but they were busy about it, and as they stood in a position slanting from us, the six shots fired promptly, but coolly, confused them not a little; it stopped the loading of more than one musket, and before they could recover themselves my party of seven put in a deliberate fire, for we were all used to the bush, and were not at all flurried. We now observed three of their men to drop; but two got up again, one remaining on the ground, apparently shot dead. In the mean time, Beresford's party were ready to fire again, and almost at the same time about a dozen shots came from the bushrangers, but not one struck us; but one ball struck the hollow trunk of a tree behind which Beresford was lying, and was stopped by his body.

The bushrangers were now ranged in a line opposite to us, and we counted thirty-one, three having fallen. Several of those, however, who were standing in a line were disabled, for one or two were stamping and writhing with pain, and we saw one man with a fowling-piece in his left hand, and with his right arm hanging down, and seemingly rendered useless by a shot. There was one man among the bushrangers whom we could not help noticing and admiring. He was one of the finest men I ever saw.

"Fire away, my hearties," he cried out, while he was reloading his musket with all diligence,—"fire away; better die by a musket-ball than a rope."

And now again the natives came upon the pursuers, from behind, but were soon dispersed by the horsemen of the party.

At length the bushrangers got tired of the fight and made off. Pursuit, however, was dangerous, as out of the party of eighteen only nine remained fit for service. In the evening, however, a party of soldiers arrived; Thornley, who was looking after kangaroo, narrowly escaped being shot by them for a bushranger; and they brought him the intelligence that during his absence his house had been burned to the ground, and almost every thing on his farm destroyed. He determined on returning home; he missed his way, and the horse he was on was knocked up, and he was obliged to abandon him. Finally he was lost in the bush.

At last I got angry at my situation—my head became confused—I grew distrustful of myself and of my judgment, and I felt myself rapidly losing all sense and power of deciding on any direction as the right one.

SINGLE HANDED FIGHT WITH THE NATIVES.

I had turned round to proceed on my way, when my steps were arrested by a spear which passed by me to the right, and stuck in the ground. "Oh, oh!" thought I, "the fun is about to begin, is it? Well, I have four barrels for you, my beauties; two long shots and two close ones, besides my broadsword for a tussle."

I did not fire, for I did not like to lose a shot, but suspending my broadsword by its leather to my left wrist, I held my piece ready. I was in a tolerably favourable position, on the top of a low green hill, so that I could see all round me, and I kept a sharp look-out, for I did not know from which quarter the attack might come.

I again turned round and proceeded a few steps, when another spear came close to me. I did not care much for their spears so long as they were cast from a distance, as they do not inflict any dangerous damage unless they are within forty yards or so; but this second spear was an indication of a determination to attack me, and it showed that I was watched, and that the natives were ready to take me at a disadvantage.

How many there might be I had no means of knowing, but I took it for granted it was one of their wandering mobs, consisting of about twenty persons, men, women, and children. I gazed earnestly in the direction whence the spear had come, but I could see nothing; the trees were about eighty or a hundred yards distant from me.

While I was looking, a native showed himself, and running a little way towards the spot where I stood, cast a womera at me. I had never witnessed the casting of this curious native weapon in a hostile manner before, and having had that satisfaction, I certainly have no curiosity to see it cast in that manner again. The womera would have struck me if I had not skipped aside in time, and as it was, it was only by a hair's breadth that I avoided it.

Almost before I could take aim at the native, the womera, skimming through the air, returned to the spot from which the native had cast it. I was unwilling to fire without a positive necessity, and I refrained from drawing the trigger, though I still kept my piece in the position of taking aim.

The native picked up his womera, and without waiting cast it at me again. I saw it whirling towards me with great velocity, and in an instant afterwards I felt myself struck with considerable violence on my left leg, which, at the moment, I thought it had broken. The shock brought me on one knee to the ground. The native gave a cry of exultation, and I immediately fired at him. The discharge of my piece was a signal for a rush from the whole body; about a dozen of them suddenly shot out from among the trees, and with wild and terrific shouts, rushed towards me.

Supposing that I was defenceless after the discharge of my gun, they came on swiftly, boldly brandishing their waddies in the air, with the intent of shortly exercising them on my unfortunate skull. I did not lose my presence of mind; but remaining on one knee, I fired off my second barrel, and hit the foremost man.

This second discharge puzzled them, and they halted, not knowing what to make of a gun that could fire twice without being loaded.

An abandoned hut afforded Thornley temporary shelter; but he had scarcely time to fortify himself in it when the natives with the dreaded Musquito at their head were upon him.

But this sort of precaution was unnecessary. The devils had hit on a surer and safer means of accomplishing my destruction. I was soon made sensible of their operations by a smell of smoke, which, to my terrible dismay, became rapidly stronger and stronger. They had set fire to the thatch of the hut! The smoke increased, and presently the light of the flame was visible. I now perceived that the thatch had been set on fire on all sides, and as the smoke and flames increased, the rejoicing natives yelled and screamed with frantic delight!

I hastily tore down my barricade of logs, and jumped through the opening into the smoke. I was almost suffocated, but with my gun in my hand I dashed through it.

ROASTED IN A TREE.

The native woman approached with the fire, and the natives forming a circle round the tree, performed a dance of death as a prelude to my sacrifice. I was tempted to fire on them; but I did not like to part with my last two shots, except in an extremity even greater than this.

In the mean time the natives continued their dance, seeming to enjoy the interval between me and death, like the epicure who delays his attack on the delicious feast before him, that he may the longer enjoy the exciting pleasure of anticipation. Presently, however, their death-song broke out into loud cries of fury; they applied the fire to the faggots, and as the blaze increased, they danced and yelled round the tree in a complete delirium of rage and exultation.

The fire burned up!—the smoke ascended.

I was roused from my trance of death by copious deluges of water, and I heard a voice, which was familiar to me, exclaiming,—

"Well, if this is not enough to disgust a man with this horrid country, I don't know what he would have more! For years and years have I been preaching to him that nothing good could come of this wretched den of bushrangers and natives, and now you see the evil is come at last."

CRAB'S CONSOLATION.

"How do you find yourself, master?" said the rough and honest voice of Crab; "how do you find yourself, now you're come to life again? I always told you how it would be; but you never would believe me! and there's the farm burnt down, and all the home-flock of merinos the Lord knows where; and there's Miss Betsy taken ill, and Missus is but poorly, and they are in a pretty confusion with one thing and another; and the blood-foal's dead, and the tame herd has taken to the bush, and I don't know what else to say to revive you, except that they say the small-pox is about, and ruination is going on everywhere.

Thornley had been six days in the bush, and in the mean time the bushrangers had been shot or taken, with the exception of two, one of them, named Gypsy, who escaped from the soldiers and other pursuers in a boat.

THE WAY TO GET RID OF A WIFE.

"His plan, Sir, was this. His wife got drunk, or he made her so—all the same thing; when she was in that happy state, what was more natural than that she should throw herself on the bed face downwards? and if she neglected to place herself in that position, why it was very easy to turn her over, eh? My gentleman then clapped a pillow on her head, and sat upon it, 'as long,' as he expressed himself, 'as he thought was necessary!'

"Horrible! isn't it? To think what some men will do to get rid of their wives! And the rascal confessed, that as he sat there, he used to smoke his pipe, 'to take off the dulness,' as he said. It's very dreadful to think of! But really there's something droll in the idea! Not but that I feel the atrocity of such an act—although the woman was his wife—but it was a cool trick—very cool!

The man who acted on this plan was hanged for the murder of his fourth wife.

Thornley had been to Hobart Town, and was returning home, when he fell in with the notorious Gypsy, the leader of the late gang of bushrangers; but Gypsy was not now inclined for mischief; he felt that his time was near at hand, and he wanted to obtain the protection of some person for a daughter, who would be without father or mother when his career was terminated. This trust he confided to Thornley; but their conference was not allowed to terminate uninterruptedly.

THE GYPSY'S END.

"Surrender, you desperate villain, or I'll blow your brains out."

The Gypsy clutched the horse's bridle, which reared and plunged, throwing the constable from his seat. He was a powerful and active man, and catching hold of the Gypsy in his descent, he grappled with him, and tried to pinion his arms. He failed in this, and a fearful struggle took place between them.

"Come on," cried the constable to the soldiers, "let us take him alive."

The soldiers came on at a run. In the mean time the constable had got the Gypsy down, and the soldiers were close at hand, when suddenly, and with a convulsive effort, the Gypsy got his arms round the body of his captor, and with desperate efforts rolled himself round and round with the constable interlaced in his arms, to the edge of the precipice.

"For God's sake," cried the constable with a shriek of agony, "help—help—we shall be over!" But it was too late. The soldiers were in the act of grasping the wretched man's clothes, when the bushranger, with a last convulsive struggle, whirled the body of his antagonist over the dreadful precipice, himself accompanying him in his fall. We gazed over the edge, and beheld the bodies of the two clasped fast together, turning over and over in the air, till they came with a terrible shock to the ground, smashed and lifeless. As the precipice overhung the river, the bodies had not far to roll before they splashed into the water, and we saw them no more.

Thornley, being found in such suspicious company, was taken before a magistrate, and of course immediately released. It was discovered that the Gypsy's daughter was entitled to very considerable property in England, and that there was a scheme laid to deprive her of it, by stealing her away. This scheme Thornley frustrated, after having however encountered many dangers.

The love affair alluded to in the outset terminated in the marriage of Beresford with the daughter of the settler whom the bushrangers had attacked, and Thornley's daughter was married to Beresford's brother. These last went to live on Crab's farm, for he had received a grant of land. Here is the manner of his end:—

On a stubble-field, enclosed within a hawthorn-hedge, two horses in a line were ploughing, with a Shropshire plough; Crab holding in abomination the colonial practice of employing oxen in ploughs and carts. Within sight of the house, a pond had with much labour been excavated to receive the waters of a little rivulet that took its source from a distant tier of hills. Indisputable English geese and ducks disported themselves in this capacious reservoir, gladdening the old man's eyes with the picture of his early youth. But those eyes were now about to close; and with a heaviness of heart which I did not attempt to suppress, I approached the door of my ancient friend's dwelling.

We found the old man seated in an easy chair, his silvery white hair hanging on his shoulders, by an open window, having a view at the same time of his wheat-stacks, his duck-pond, and his twelve-acre wheat-field, at which his servants were now at work. He had been complaining, Betsy told us, of the mistiness of the atmosphere, although the air was clear and pure—I well knew what this mistiness meant.

"Here's father, coming to see you," said Betsy, raising her voice a little, for a little deafness had been for some time one of the old man's infirmities.

"Thornley, I'm glad to see you. Where are you? come closer; the air is very dim: I suppose it's the natives that have fired the country, and it's all smoke—as it is always in this place!"

"There are no natives now," said Betsy, "to fire the country; they have all been removed these many years."

"Have they? Ah! I remember something about those sweeping expeditions, and what fun it was! making a line across the country, and the natives behind us all the while wondering what we were after!"

"How do you feel, my dear friend?" said I, soothingly.

"Very weak—very weak indeed. You see, Thornley, this wretched country has killed me at last. I always said it would, but you never would believe me. But it serves me right—yes, quite right; I ought to have left it long ago. It was those hops that deluded me on."

"You have shown the colonists how to grow hops," said I, wishing to please him by a little praise which he well deserved.

"Ah! haven't I? And taught them how to make beer too! Betsy, my dear, tell them to get your father a jug of that last tap. Let me taste it." They put the cup to his lips. "How's this? it tastes oddly! Get some more in another jug. Thornley musn't come to my house and not have a glass of ale! But I shall grow no more hops! and drink no more of my own home-brewed ale!"

"I don't know," said Crab—in a slow and feeble voice, his mind beginning to wander—"that I have done much amiss—except the coming to this wretched country, and staying in it, which is worse; but I'll go home by the next ship. Not a drop of beer to be had in the country for love or money! What's the use of a public-house if there's no beer in it? Half-a-guinea for a bottle of stout! It's shameful! Did you ever see a chap plough a field that way before? Not know what lying fallow means! You're a cockney! I don't wish to be uncivil—but you're a cockney! I say you are a cockney!"

"Mrs. Thornley," said he, in slow and feeble accents, "your poor husband has been killed by the natives; but we must bear it—we must bear it. To roast him alive! The savages! But we'll all leave the country. I'm going to leave the country. Where's Betsy?"

"I know," he said, in a whisper scarcely articulate,—"that—we—must—all die?—but—I wanted to see how that wheat turned out—in—the—new—field. George—never—plough with—oxen—and—don't—shoot—the—bull, as you did—the—other one. I—am—going—I—am—going. Betsy—hold—my—hand—what do I feel?—Betsy—I am—stifling!——I—I—I—can't—breathe—my—breath——Thornley—I am—going—at last—out—of this—wretch-wretch—wretch-ed—country—home—at last."

And so he died.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND IN 1817, AND IN 1839.

I cannot refrain from contrasting the present condition of Van Diemen's Land with that which it presented in 1817, now more than two-and-twenty years ago.

At that time scarcely an emigrant had arrived, and the colony was a purely penal settlement; now the farms of the emigrants are spread over a large part of the island. In 1817, when I arrived in the colony, the population was not much more than two thousand, of whom very few were free inhabitants; the population is now not less than forty-five thousand, of whom more than twenty-three thousand are free. In 1817 there was not a single pound of wool exported from the colony; in ten years after, in 1827, 192,075 lbs. were exported; and, in 1838, 1,942,000 lbs. were exported, selling at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Until 1824, there was no attempt at the establishment of a bank; now there are not less than six banks, which may be considered as firmly established, with a paid up capital of about £200,000. In twelve years the exports have been increased from £14,000 to £420,000 per annum. Churches have been built and ministers appointed in most of the populous districts of the island. There is a greater security for life and property all over the county. The natives have long since been removed, in 1830, to an island in Bass's Straits, and they are now known in the colony only by tradition. Bushranging, from the spread of free inhabitants, is now seldom attempted; and sheep-stealing never occurs in the wholesale way in which it was carried on, as many remember, some years ago.

It would be easy to multiply extracts, but we have given sufficient to show the nature of the work, which we again recommend to our readers' perusal. We cannot use the cant phrase that "no library will be complete without it," but speaking to our English friends, we reiterate the remark of the editor of the *Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review*, that "All who seek for a picture of the difficulties that beset the path of enterprise,—all who love to see it crowned with success, and who are anxious to set about the best means for the end, should certainly read the 'Tales of the Colonies,' which are invaluable to the Australian Settler." We may remark that the work has been most favourably noticed by the whole of the English press; we have not seen a single disparaging remark in any of the numerous reviews that have come under our notice. The *Atlas*, which as a literary journal is second to no paper in London, declared Mr. Rowcroft to be equal to De Foe! and remarks almost as laudatory appeared in other journals. We can account for this enthusiasm by the nature of the subject: it was entirely fresh to most of the reviewers, and being written with a considerable degree of truthfulness, it, as all books so written must do, pleased them much more than the hundreds of volumes of conventionalities which are issued from the London Press every season. We conclude by again drawing attention to the "Tales of the Colonies," the circulation of which will have a most beneficial effect, by drawing attention to Australasia, and we should be pleased to find that the success which has attended it, may be the means of bringing out similar works every season.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SATURDAY EVENING;

OR THE COUNTRY BOY WASHED BY HIS ELDER SISTER.

Oh! why must my face be wash'd so clean,
And scrubb'd and drench'd for Sunday,
When you know very well (as you've always seen),
'Twill be dirty again on Monday?

My hair is stiff with the lathery soap
That behind my ears is dripping;
My smarting eyes I'm afraid to ope,
And my lips the suds are sipping.

They're down my throat, and up my nose:
And to choke me you seem to be trying—
That I'll shut my mouth you need not suppose,
For how can I keep from crying?

You rub as hard as ever you can,
And your hands are hard—to my sorrow—
No woman shall wash me when I'm a man,
And I wish I were one to-morrow.

THE CAPTIVES AT CABOOL.

[We are enabled to extract the following highly interesting details from Widdicombe's *Journal of the Astley's Affghanistan Campaign*; and offer no apology in bringing them before the notice of the reader.]

THE DISASTERS OF THE KHYBER.—Their situation was exceedingly distressing. No sooner had they traversed the pass, than the dying English were obliged to throw a white tunic over their uniforms and climb up the ladders to the platforms at the back of the set pieces, whence, as Affghan chiefs they fired blank cartridges at their fellows: and when the curtain fell upon this dismal tableau, the smoke was most overpowering. The paper snow fell without intermission during the whole of the scene, and the cavalry were sadly harassed by the unceasing volley of oaths from the prostrate supernumeraries who had laid down upon the sawdust to die.

AKBAR KHAN.—The behaviour of Akbar Khan, whilst in the green room, surrounded by our officers, was mild and courteous; but the instant he appeared upon the stage of his exploits, he became savage and ferocious, offering a fearful example of Affghan treachery.

SUPPLIES.—Amongst the auxiliaries, provisions generally ran short, and a penny was frequently given in exchange for a meat pie, brought by a camp follower, who proved to be the emissary of a Feringhee confectioner, and was allowed the entry of the stage door and Khoord Cabul fort, between the acts, upon parole. Higher priced luxuries were beyond the reach of the supers, who never got beyond the pies, for few could command the [...] sixpence to arrive at Jelly-le-bad—[...] different composition very properly named.

CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE.—The taking of Ghuz[nee] was not that severe struggle that has b[een] imagined. It was chiefly owing to the t[act of] General Broadfoot, who, whilst the Affgh[ans] were defending only the front ramparts of [the] first set piece, directed our troops to a [...] placed behind the side scene at the left [...] entrance, by scaling which they gained [...] platform leading through the Canvas [...] direct to the capital. At the conclusion of [the] contest, it was pleasing to see the Engl[ish] sharing their accommodations in their d[ressing] rooms with the Affghans, and drinki[ng] together.

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVES.—The meet[ing] between Lady Sale and her husband, for [the] first time after her imprisonment, took place [in] the prompter's box, through the exertions [of] the call-boy. The interview is described [as] remarkably affecting; but, as there is a [...] and sixpenny fine for loitering in the [en]trance, it was not seen by many. The [...] manner in which she fought the double [...] combat with six Affghans, whom she p[ut to] flight, drew down the loudest praise; a[nd the] beautiful sentiment, that "the heart of [a] Briton, even amidst the snows of India's clime, still beats warmly for his native [...] upon the sea-bound isle," threw an enthu[siasm] into the auxilliaries never before equalled.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—[...] GREAT COMET.—The first meeting for [the] winter session of the fellows of this society [was] held on Friday evening, Mr. Francis [...] F.R.S., president, in the chair, when a [...] of papers, communicated to the society by [...] John Herschell, and the Astronomer [...] and various professors abroad, was read by [the] secretary, relative to the elements, perih[elion] passage, and appearance in distant latitudes [of] that luminous apparition, the comet. Among these was an interesting letter from the [Go]vernor of New Zealand to the Secretary [of] State for the Colonies, descriptive of its [me]teoric appearance in that latitude, and accom[panied] by a drawing of its movements [among] the stars. Communications were likewise [read] concerning it, from Sydney, Wellington, [Port] Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, Cape of G[ood] Hope, St. Kitt's, the Brazils, Naples, U[nited] States, Demerara, and Poonah. Comm[ander] Close, in a voyage from the Cape, states [that it] was first mistaken there for a lunar [...] that stars of the third magnitude [were] visible through it, and that it flung a [bril]liant light upon the sea. M. Capoci, [of] the Royal Academy of Naples, recog[nises] this comet as identical with those of 1618, [...] and 1702, and adds that the elements are alike. He predicts its re-appearance in the [course] of seven years. Professor Kendal, of Phila[del]phia, also discovers an identity in their [ele]ments. Her Majesty's Consul at Pernam[buco] states that, as seen in the Brazils, the [...] was particularly small, without any nebul[osity] but of a bright golden hue. A paper, by [Mr.] Dawes, was also read to the meeting, on "[the] division of the exterior rings of the p[lanet] Saturn," an appearance rarely visible, [...] lately seen by Messrs. Dawes and Las[sell] with a Newtonian reflector, nine inch [...] at the Starfield Observatory, near Liverpool.—*Morning Chronicle, Nov. 13.*

WESLEYAN DENOMINATION.—It is [...] that by such exertions as are now [...] looked for, the Wesleyans will be able, [...] the next seven years, to establish at least [...] schools, in addition to those already in [...] tion. In order to the accomplishment of [this] object, it is calculated that an outlay, [...] ing in the whole to not less than £200,000, [will] be required, in addition to the sums [...] for the annual maintenance of the schools, [over] and above the income that may be de[rived] from the weekly payments of the children. [And] we need scarcely say, that however de[sirable] it is to make such schools support th[emselves,] there are many situations in which it [is im]possible to accomplish it. Of the ag[gregate] amount thus called for, by far the larger [por]tion must be raised gradually and loc[ally in] order to the provision of suitable buildings, [and] the discharge of other unavoidable de[mands;] but it is resolved that a sum of £35,000 [be] forthwith raised as a general education [fund,] to be appropriated under the direction of [a] committee, to the providing of suitable [masters] and mistresses, the outfit of new schools, [...] the maintenance of an efficient plan of in[spec]tion, and a systematic correspondence b[etween] the general and local committees. An [appeal] is to be made to the Wesleyan circuits for [a] supply, at the earliest possible day, of [...] of this latter sum.—*Watchman.*

THE REV. MR. PHELPS.—By royal [...] the degree of D.D. has been conferred [on the] Rev. R. Phelps, master of Sydney Sussex [Col]lege, and we make bold to assert, that so [popu]lar event ever gave more complete satisf[action] within the walls of the senate house. Th[e] Mr. Phelps is the son of a hatter, formerly [car]rying on business in the town of Dev[izes,] and is brother to Mr. Phelps, the emin[ent tra]gedian, well known to all admirers of hi[s] ability in this neighbourhood.—*Devizes [In]dependent.*

RUSSIAN "EMIGRATION."—An emigration [on] a large scale of a remarkable character [is at] present going on in the heart of the R[ussian] empire. This movement aims at di[...] the "Crown Peasants," amounting to [...] *twelve millions*, over those vast tracts [of un]cultivated land which are held as yet by [a thin] and scattered population. But none of [these] unfortunate beings are voluntary emi[grants.] They are all, more or less, the victims of [a sys]tem of despotism which disposes, at [the] caprice, of the human species, as of [...] are driven in herds wherever their o[wners ...]

CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—A New York [paper] says, several Indians of the Chippewa [tribe] arrived a day or two since, at Howard's [...] where they are remaining until they [...] England, for the purpose of receiving [an an]nuity due to them by the British Gover[nment.] They are accompanied by, and are in ch[arge of,] an English gentleman who goes out with [them.] It is said that they will be exhibited to [Queen] Victoria on their arrival in England. T[here is] perhaps no reigning monarch of the pre[sent day] who has so great a variety of subjects as Q[ueen] Victoria. These Indians owe her alle[giance] and in them she will behold the best [...] of north western Indians. She may, [...] find it difficult to pronounce their names, [which] are as follows:—Aucquaiwisance, Pet[...] waibe, chiefs; Keezheegosige, Saimau, [...] hacowabee, warriors; Wasstobancqua[...] paitee, women; Nibanabeequai, child.

The Earl of Limerick's family are [...] placed in mourning by the death of anot[her of] his Lordship's grandsons, the Hon. Fre[derick] Henry Pery, Lieutenant in the 2nd E[uropean] Regiment of Bengal Infantry, at Meer[ut, of] spasmodic cholera. The present Lord G[len]worth, heir apparent to his grandfather, [the] Earl of Limerick, continues to labour un[der a] malady which is feared to be incurable. [His] Lordship is married, but has no issue. [His] only surviving brother, the Hon. Willi[am] Tennison Pery, is a clerk in New South W[ales,] whence he is expected in England early [next] year.—*Globe.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS—(à la [...] Newspaper).—Walter Augustus—The [...] in his natural state, is not only water[proof,] washable. "The Camberwell Music [...] the Singing Mouse sing from its throat [or its] chest? [No; from its wire cage.] A S[...] holder—Bramah did not supply the lo[cks of] the Regent's Canal. An Italian Boy—W[e are] not aware who built Bacon's "Novum [Or]ganum." We cannot agree with "An U[nder]taker," who complains of the tyranny [and in]justice to his trade, that "the king [never] dies." "One who Plays upon the O[phicl]eide" is informed that he has no remedy [at law] against a mother who has a family of [...] children in the house where he is lo[dging.] Simplex—Elephants' trunks are not [stuffed] with horse-hair, nor is it usual for them [to have] their name in brass nails upon it. A [...] holder—Are the Lincolnshire Flats repr[esented] in Parliament? [Yes; by Colonel Sib[thorp.]] Shakspeariensis—Mrs. Nisbett never [...] Sir John Falstaff to Compton's Prince [Hal.] A Resident of Cwkin Lnlyqwngsthl—W[e do] not know of any wood pavement that is in[sured] in a fire-office.—*Punch.*

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